

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16179 Monday, March 31, 1986 • Adar II 20, 5746 • Rajab 21, 1406 NIS 0.72 (Eilat NIS 0.63)

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**Weirdos, faddists,
cultists in L.A., by
Post Correspondent**



Tom Tugend
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Tugend's
piece on
the L.A.
Jewish
Press,
published
in 'The Jerusalem Post'
last December, received
the 1985 foreign
correspondents'
Journalism Award
for Excellence from the
Greater Los Angeles Press
Club.

Barrage of rockets fired at Galilee; most miss

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
and agencies

Terrorists in Southern Lebanon fired a barrage of Katyusha rockets at Galilee early yesterday morning, but only one missile landed inside Israel, at Har Dov, causing no damage or casualties.

The rest of the rockets exploded close to the border in the security zone, also causing no damage or casualties.

The Katyushas are believed to have been fired by the same terror squad who launched the missile that landed near a school at Kiyat Shmona on Thursday, injuring a teacher and five pupils.

The terrorists are said to be operating in the central sector north of the security zone.

IDF sources said they were uncertain if Palestinians or extremist Moslem Shi'ites were behind the new attacks.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last week Israel would not allow South Lebanon residents to live normal lives if the disruptions continued.

MK Rafael Eitan (Tehiya) who was chief of general staff during the Lebanon War, called for the widening of the security zone in the wake of yesterday's attack.

The radio said Eitan called on the government and the army to take action before a Katyusha "falls in a classroom full of children."

Uri Lubrani, coordinator of activity in Lebanon said it was not known exactly who was responsible for firing the Katyushas, but he added, he did not rule out "co-productions" between Shi'ite extremists and the PLO.

He added that Israel did not have to consider its security zone policy "as long as matters do not reach a state in which normal life along the northern border becomes impossible."



James Cagney dies

NEW YORK. — James Cagney, who made more than 60 films in a 30-year Hollywood career, died yesterday at his home in Stamfordville, New York. He was 86 and had been released from hospital last week after being treated for a circulatory illness.

IDF vehicle hits mine

An IDF vehicle was damaged when it drove over a mine north of Jericho, Israel Radio reported at midnight. There were no casualties, the radio said.



Easter pilgrims found Arab-owned shops in the Old City and East Jerusalem closed yesterday as part of the Land Day protest. See story below. (Andre Brutmann)

Ten killed in fresh Palestinian clash with Amal

BEIRUT (Reuters). — At least 10 people have been killed and 40 wounded in heavy mortar, rocket and machinegun battles between Palestinians and Shi'ite militiamen in Beirut, it was reported yesterday.

Palestinian sources told Reuters that six Palestinians died and 25 were wounded over three successive days of clashes with fighters of the Shi'ite militia, Amal, in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

Four Shi'ites were killed, militia sources said.

The state-owned Beirut Radio reported that the fighting tapered off last night after both sides began negotiations for a ceasefire.

Amal yesterday accused Palestinians of provoking the flare-up, one of the worst in the five-week war between Shi'ites and Palestinians in which more than 600 people have been killed in the Beirut area.

An Amal statement said that the Palestinians were seeking "to drag the Amal movement into a battle. Supporters of PLO leader Yasser Arafat were responsible for the latest violence."

A Palestinian source dismissed the Amal charge, saying the latest fighting had been started by the Shi'ite militia.

Waldheim's wife attacks WJC Anti-Jewish backlash in Austrian press

VIENNA. — Kurt Waldheim's wife, in a newspaper interview published yesterday, accused some World Jewish Congress leaders of seeking revenge against her husband. Her charges came amid a growing anti-Jewish backlash in the Austrian press to accusations that Waldheim had a hidden Nazi past.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Prime Minister Peres rejected a WJC call that he comment on the accusations against the former UN secretary-general. "I will not make a statement until all the facts are checked," Peres told reporters.

Elisabeth Waldheim, in an interview published in Vienna's *Kronenzeitung*, charged that unnamed WJC leaders were seeking revenge against her husband because he supported a Palestinian state when he was UN secretary-general from 1972-82. "For them, the defamation of the Austrian presidential candidate is simply revenge," she was quoted as saying.

The WJC says Waldheim concealed alleged links to the deportation of Greek Jews to Nazi death camps and the mass murder of Yugoslavs. Waldheim has denied any connection with war crimes despite recently published documents from Yugoslavia which back up the allegations.

Yesterday's *Kronenzeitung* also carried an editorial attacking WJC secretary-general Israel Singer and, more obliquely, Jews generally. Echoing the view of the conservative People's Party, which is backing 67-year-old Waldheim's bid for the presidency in the May 4 elections, the paper termed the charges against Waldheim interference in the country's domestic politics.

"Jewry has shown strength in the face of suffering like no other people on earth. But it has also often transcended the limits of prejudice, when in possession of power."

In Jerusalem, Peres's refusal to comment on the Waldheim affair was reiterated by the Foreign Ministry, whose spokesman, Ehud Gol, said it would have to wait for additional evidence to back up the charges. (AP, Reuters)

\$350m. aid package for ailing enterprises approved

By AVI TEMKIN and
ASHER WALLFISH

The cabinet yesterday approved an aid package worth \$350 million for Solel Boneh, Kupat Holim Clalit and the cotton and building industries. The package will include recovery plans for the two Histadrut giants entailing, among other measures, the dismissal of 5,900 workers within the coming two months, and another 1,100 later in the year.

The cabinet also approved the extension of the levy on private cars, an education levy and a one-time levy on all pensioners with a minimum monthly income of NIS 800. The car levy will be paid in four instalments, starting on August 1, and its rate will be determined by the Treasury, which is seeking an annual revenue of \$55 million from this levy. The ministry will also set the rates and conditions of payment of the one-time levy on pensioners which is to bring in \$16 million.

Treasury officials said that families with one child at school will pay \$60, while those with two or more children at school will pay \$120 a year; families with six schoolchildren or more will be exempt from the levy. Residents in development areas, widows and parents receiving minimum income allowances will also be exempt. The cabinet

(Continued on Page 7)

Cabinet okays budget after agreement on new levies

By Jerusalem Post Staff

The Knesset is due today to approve the state budget for fiscal 1986/7, which starts tomorrow. Last-minute approval for the budget was made possible after the cabinet yesterday decided on taxes and levies on the public, and agreed to transfer emergency aid to ailing Histadrut enterprises.

The cabinet warned potentially rebellious backbenchers that it would not agree to last-minute manoeuvres during the budget's second and third reading today. Finance Minister Moda'i has been empowered to withdraw the budget proposal if any unplanned sums are added to it or if the plenum does not endorse it.

Moda'i was busy yesterday trying to calculate by how much yesterday's cabinet decisions would exceed budget limits. He said after the cabinet meeting that the only way to prevent a major blow to economic growth would be for Prime Minister Peres to obtain additional resources from abroad, a reference to Peres's efforts to get American aid for investment in Israel. Peres leaves for a four-day visit to the U.S. today.

Armed with yesterday's cabinet

decision on emergency aid for Solel Boneh and Kupat Holim Clalit (see adjacent story), Peres last night secured the Alignment Knesset faction's agreement to vote the budget today.

Peres told Labour MKs that the decision to aid the ailing Histadrut bodies and the cotton farmers was a

Kupat Holim's national council yesterday approved a budget of NIS 1,235,000,000.

A total of NIS 126.4 million has been set aside for repayment of debts. The two largest expenditure items in the budget are personnel (NIS 480.9 million) and medical services (NIS 516.9).

real achievement for the Alignment.

The premier's remarks apparently persuaded the faction to support the budget, despite the previous vocal opposition from a majority of members to the proposed education levy.

The premier's remarks make it clear that approval of the budget and the rescue measures approved by the cabinet form a package deal, a compromise reached to save Solel Boneh and Kupat Holim.

Some Alignment MKs told reporters later that the faction would

(Continued on Page 7)

1986/7: A no-go year for economic growth

A day before submitting its budget for the coming fiscal year, the government decided to inject at least an additional quarter of a billion dollars into the total. This signals the direction in which the economy is headed over the coming months. For what we can now expect is that the government will turn on the cash flow to every factory and business that has been squeezed dry by the exorbitant interest rates imposed by the Bank of Israel.

It is already clear that 1986 will not be the year of growth that the prime minister had hoped to convince the public it would be. Instead it will be a



year in which all efforts will be bent on preserving the *status quo*, on preserving jobs, and guarding party interests.

It would be the height of farce for the government to keep its promise of delaying implementation of the budget should the Knesset Finance Committee or the plenum exceed

the limitations set in the budget bill. For how can the government hope to discipline the Knesset when it has been unable to discipline itself?

The government had no choice but to come to the aid of failing concerns. Labour ministers could not countenance the collapse of Solel Boneh or Kupat Holim. Similarly, any thought of blocking aid to the troubled cotton farmers was out of the question given the enormous investments made in them in recent years.

The weakness of the government — and for that matter of all govern-

(Continued on Page 7)

Reagan rejects Soviet call for test-ban talks

SANTA BARBARA. — President Reagan Saturday night effectively rejected a call by Soviet leader Gorbachev for talks on a nuclear test ban and pledged to continue U.S. tests.

In a statement issued from Reagan's California holiday retreat, where the president is spending Easter, the White House said Reagan believed summits should deal with the entire range of issues between the two countries.

"Nuclear testing is one of them — but only one, and it is an issue which is directly related to others such as the need... to reduce the levels of existing nuclear arms and to establish effective verification procedures," the statement said.

It added that no reply had been received from the Soviet Union on a

date for the next summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, due to take place in the U.S. this year. "The President is confident that the General Secretary... will respond in due course," it said.

Gorbachev called on Saturday for an early meeting with Reagan to negotiate a general moratorium on nuclear tests, but did not say whether he considered the meeting linked to the planned summit.

He implied the new meeting would only take place if the U.S. were prepared to end its nuclear test programme.

The White House statement said U.S. tests would continue. "A moratorium is not in the security interests of the U.S., our friends and allies," it said. "Nuclear weapons remain

needed to deter aggression and secure the peace."

The White House said that if Moscow seriously wanted to limit nuclear testing it should react positively to a proposal by Reagan that Soviet experts observe a U.S. nuclear test in mid-April and examine U.S. verification equipment.

If this visit leads to agreement, Reagan would consider ratifying test-ban treaties, the statement said.

Gorbachev's speech came two days before a Kremlin moratorium on nuclear tests announced last July was due to end. But he confirmed that an earlier offer to extend it beyond March 31 until the next U.S. test still held.

(Reuters, AFP)

Arab parties split over call for strike

Land Day protest was quietest yet

By JOEL GREENBERG
and DAVID RUDGE

TAIBA. — Arabs in Israel and the administered territories held mostly peaceful demonstrations and partial strikes yesterday in the quietest Land Day since the first March 30 protest 10 years ago.

Land Day observances have been held annually since March 30, 1976, when six Arabs were killed and 70 wounded in clashes with security forces during protests against expropriation of Arab land in Galilee.

Separate demonstrations were held yesterday in the Israeli Arab village of Taiba, reflecting the split between the Progressive List for Peace, which had called for a general strike, and the Communist-dominated Committee for the Defence of the Lands, which rejected the strike call.

Some 2,000 demonstrators from Arab villages in the Triangle attended the Communist-organized

procession and rally, which was addressed by Arab Local Council heads, Communist MKs Meir Wilner and Tewfik Toubi, and members of the leftist Mapam party.

The demonstrators marched in a heavy downpour through Taiba, carrying placards and chanting slogans condemning "Judaization" of Galilee and "expulsion" of Arab landowners, racism and Israeli occupation of the territories. The protesters also called for "equal rights" for Israeli Arabs and an independent Palestinian state.

They condemned the recent American air strikes on Libya, pledged support for the PLO and attacked Jordan's King Hussein. One demonstrator at the rally tore an American flag to the cheers of the crowd. Two youths held a Palestinian flag.

Groups from neighbouring kibbutzim joined the demonstrators carrying placards expressing solidarity with Taiba against Kach leader Meir Kahane, whose threatened visit to the village yesterday was prevented by police.

Speakers at the rally charged that the Progressive List for Peace was splitting Arab ranks by its call for a separate demonstration and a general strike.

PLP Knesset Member Muhammad Miar told an earlier rally attended by some 500 demonstrators that the Committee for Defence of the Land had emptied Land Day of its meaning and did not deserve to represent Israeli Arabs. He de-

fended the PLP call for a strike and said it was appropriate on the 10th anniversary of Land Day.

Relatively few residents of Taiba and other Arab villages heeded the strike call. Most Arab labourers showed up for work at neighbouring Jewish towns, and stores remained open, though many schoolchildren stayed home.

In the Galilee, thousands attended a rally at Deir Hanna, where a group of youths, reportedly from the Sons of the Village movement, raised the Palestinian flag and chanted "With blood and spirit we will redeem Palestine." The flag was seized by Communist organizers of the rally, though another flag was later unfurled.

The rally was preceded by a five-kilometre march from a monument in the nearby village of Sakhnin in memory of the Arabs killed in the 1976 Land Day riots.

Nazareth mayor Tewfik Zayyad of Hadash (Communists) denounced the PLP, and expressed support for Libya and pro-Syrian Druse in the Golan.

Zayyad said the American-Libyan confrontation was the forerunner of an Israeli attack on Syria. But he said the war would not last long, intimating that the Syrians, with the support of Russia, would be able to more than hold their own.

Police and Border Police units were on standby in the area, but were not seen in the Arab villages.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Charnoff, Staiman and Levine Families

The weather at major Swissair destinations

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AMSTERDAM	6	10	15	Cloudy
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BUDAPEST	14	20	24	Clear
CHICAGO	6	10	15	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	7	10	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	11	15	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	11	15	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	6	9	Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	20	24	Clear
JORDAN	14	20	24	Clear
LONDON	6	10	15	Cloudy
MADRID	7	11	15	Cloudy
MONTREAL	4	8	12	Cloudy
NEW YORK	6	10	15	Cloudy
PARIS	7	11	15	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	24	28	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	22	26	Clear
STOCKHOLM	4	8	12	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	20	24	Clear
TORONTO	7	11	15	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	11	15	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	5	8	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Showers during morning; partly cloudy in afternoon.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	61	9-13	16
Golan	84	—13	15
Nahariya	88	—13	14
Safed	88	8-11	15
Haifa Port	79	—	—
Tiberias	79	15-22	21
Nazareth	86	10-15	18
Afula	70	12-17	19
Sharon	69	10-14	17
Tel Aviv	61	17-19	20
B-G Airport	61	14-18	21
Jericho	30	18-25	26
Gaza	62	16-19	21
Beer Sheva	79	13-20	23
Eilat	15	18-26	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Sam Routsen, administrative assistant to U.S. Senator Steven Symms, spoke yesterday on "The U.S.A.'s Role in Central America," at the Truman and Davis Institutes of the Hebrew University.

Woman soldier commits suicide

KIRYAT SHMONA. — A 19-year-old woman soldier, voted runner-up in a Galilee beauty queen contest a few months ago, was found shot dead at her boyfriend's home here yesterday. Police say Sima Malouli committed suicide by shooting herself in the head with an M16 rifle. Malouli's body was discovered by her boyfriend, a dentist, when he returned home from work. And in Rishon LeZion, a 59-year-old mother of five took her life yesterday afternoon after pouring gasoline over herself and igniting it, police said.



Johannes Rau (Brutmann)

Peres moots ME 'Marshall plan' to Johannes Rau

Jerusalem Post Staff
Prime Minister Peres and West German opposition leader Johannes Rau yesterday discussed Peres' plan for industrial nations to invest in the Middle East.

Peres, according to aides, believes that development aid to such countries as Jordan and Egypt could help shield pro-Western governments from upheavals brought about by the fall in world oil prices.

"I agree with the goals of this plan," Rau said. But, he added: "If it is to succeed all industrial nations must help."

Speaking later at a dinner given in honor of him and his wife by Peres and his wife, Sonia, at their Jerusalem residence, Rau — leader of the Social Democratic Party — said that no German could advise the Jewish state in public about its policies.

However, he pledged himself to do his utmost to further efforts for peace in the Middle East. He said: "It is impossible that peace should not exist for nearly 40 years."

This sentiment was echoed by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. He urged that the idea raised by King Hassan of Morocco that the Arabs appoint a leader to explore peace with Israel be taken up by the monarch himself.

The Bethlehem mayor mourned lost opportunities for achieving peace, saying: "Our generation has sinned greatly in not making peace."

Stolen silver on show

People who have been robbed of their household silver should go to Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Street police station where stolen silver utensils and artifacts are on display.

The items were found in the home of 70-year-old Mordechai Mozeshevili, who has been arrested on suspicion of dealing in stolen goods.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Pressure put on Peretz

Firms to introduce summer time schedule

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Many firms are to introduce a summer time schedule — with Histadrut approval — whatever the verdict of the Interior Ministry's summer time committee, which is due to report on the matter tomorrow, the Manufacturers Association has announced.

And the Histadrut and private employers have agreed in principle to adopt an informal summer time work schedule should the committee decide against putting clocks forward.

Yesterday all European countries — with the exception of Albania — put their clocks forward by an hour.

A spokesman for the Manufacturers Association told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Besides the savings in energy costs resulting from reduced use of air conditioning, our members have found that productivity rises during summer time operating hours." The manufacturers' views are shared by economists at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who recommend a seven-month summer time period from April to October.

They also point to an increase in morale as employees look forward to an extra hour of daylight after leaving work.

The summer time committee was appointed by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz several weeks ago, after Energy Minister Moshe Shahal announced plans for a 182-day summer time

period extending from March 27 to September 29. Shahal said it would save the country about \$6 million a year in fuel costs.

But Peretz — the ultra-Orthodox Shas party minister authorized by law to issue time change orders — opposes summer time on religious grounds, as did his National Religious party predecessor Yosef Burg.

Orthodox opposition is based first on the inconvenience summer time causes Orthodox workers who may not have time to pray in the morning and get to work on time.

Another objection is that business establishments such as cafes and restaurants that open for business at the close of the Sabbath may be tempted to open before sundown.

Shahal believes Peretz's appointment of the study committee is a delaying tactic. He has warned that he will ask the cabinet at next Sunday's meeting to override Peretz's authority and proclaim summer time.

The most comprehensive examination of the summer time issue was in 1984, by a committee of experts headed by former Labour Minister Moshe Baran.

Of the 28 individuals and organizations, including government ministries, appearing before the body, 21 favored summer time. They included economic organizations, educational institutions, public transport companies and security-related bodies.

The Israel Defence Forces representative said the General Staff believed that summer time would increase logistic and training efficiency "since there is no doubt that it would give the IDF more time for daytime training, especially training activity dictated by daylight and atmospheric conditions."

But the Cinema Owners Association complained that Saturday night's second show would end after midnight, when there was no public transport. It would be difficult finding cinema staff willing to work well past midnight, they added.

In addition to the Energy Ministry, the most enthusiastic supporters of summer time were the Ports Authority and the Productivity Institute.

Roy Isacowitz adds:

The Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing private sector employers, are to establish a joint committee of six to decide how the informal summer time will be applied. It will entail workers beginning their day an hour earlier.

In a letter to the chairman of the Interior Ministry committee, Histadrut central committee member Shaul Ben-Simchon wrote that the past two years' experience had proved that summer time contributed substantially to energy saving and worker productivity. He repeated Histadrut and employers' demands that the clock be put forward.

Yeroham strike to spearhead development towns' protest

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

YEROHAM. — Schoolchildren were sent home early yesterday as the first step towards a general strike called for by this development towns' action committee.

"The time has come to shake the powers that be from their apathy as far as Yeroham and other development towns are concerned," councilwoman Leah Shakkid told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Four Knesset members, Jacques Amir (Alignment) and Yitzhak

Peretz (Alignment) from Dimona; Charlie Biton (Hadasah) and Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) joined hundreds of townspeople at a rally in the square. Five mayors from other development towns were also present.

Local council chairman Baruch Elmakias went to Jerusalem at the head of a delegation to try and meet with Prime Minister Peretz.

"We must catch him and get some concrete promises," Shakkid said. She added that the action committee had decided to let children return to

school today. Other strike action is to be decided on an ad hoc basis.

"We are the spearhead for the rest of the development towns. We hope that the Histadrut and other councils will follow our lead and hold at least partial strikes in solidarity with our struggle," she said.

But Eli Hillel, mayor of Dimona, which has a population nearly five times that of Yeroham, told *The Post*: "I see no reason to change my style." Hillel has shunned strike action, preferring negotiations. "We all know that the government is deaf

to development towns and has reneged on all its promises to the Negev. We'll continue to build our towns in spite of the government," he said.

At the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council near Ashkelon yesterday afternoon, heads of several local and regional councils in the Negev met to discuss chairman Zvi Hazan's proposal to set up a Negev "parliament."

The proposal calls for a "parliament" of 60 members to deal with issues of special concern to the region.

Judge finds dentist guilty of causing child's death

Dr. Yosef Anais, 45, a professor of dentistry at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Dental School, was yesterday found guilty in the Jerusalem District Court of causing the death through negligence of Aya Zimmerman, 4, while giving her dental treatment.

The child was brought to Anais's private surgery on March 1983 by her grandparents. Deciding that he had to extract two teeth and treat two others, Anais anesthetized the child with two-and-a-half suppositories while she was in her grandmother's arms.

The anesthetic took effect after three minutes, when Anais put Aya

in the dental chair, and gave her two injections in her gums. She remained deeply anesthetized throughout treatment.

After the half-hour treatment, Anais told the grandparents to take the child home, even though she was still under the effect of the anesthesia. The dentist said Aya would come out of the anesthesia in three hours and remain asleep, and that the grandparents should under no circumstances wake her. They followed his instructions, but, four hours after treatment, noticed that she was not breathing.

The grandfather tried unsuccessfully to resuscitate the child and then

called Magen David-Adom, whose doctor pronounced her dead.

Judge Dalia Dornier noted that on the basis of the evidence she had not been able to determine whether the dentist had given the child an overdose of anesthetic. But, she noted, he had been qualified to administer the anesthetic.

Anais had been negligent in sending the child home before she had come out of the anesthetic. "The accused knew that the anesthetic dose was high. The child did not respond while receiving treatment, and her reflexes were not examined," she said.

Dornier noted two previous cases

in which young girls treated privately by Anais had needed medical care after anesthesia. In 1978 he sent Dorit Ben-Shitrit, 3, home while she was still under anesthesia. When it was found that she was in a coma, she was rushed to hospital and sent home only several days later. The second, parallel case involved Dita Micha, also 3. At that time, Anais had been acting head of the department of community dentistry in the dental school.

Dornier criticized a Health Ministry committee which had investigated the Ben-Shitrit case and found that treatment had not deviated from the norm. (Item)

Court told Stern suspected of 'stealing at least \$15m.'

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

Evidence submitted yesterday to the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court incriminates Moshe Stern, former Jerusalem branch manager of the North American Bank, in "at least seven" cases of fraud, embezzlement, forgery of bank documents and breach of trust, police investigators have said.

Chief Superintendent Ya'acov Grossman of the Fraud Squad told the court that Stern is suspected of stealing "at least \$15 million" from bank depositors.

Stern was remanded in custody yesterday for 15 days after Judge Yitzhak Braz found "reasonable suspicion" to substantiate evidence submitted to the court. Stern was questioned yesterday for the third time by fraud squad investigators.

"We started interrogating Stern the minute he stepped off the plane last Friday," said a police spokesman. Stern was extradited to Israel from France.

Police sources said that material gathered during Stern's seven-month absence abroad made it essential that an "intensive and unabated" investigation be carried out.

Braz rejected defence appeals to release Stern on bail, accepting arguments that he might try to sabotage

the investigation or suborn witnesses.

Police said Stern tried to escape to Brazil prior to his arrest in France. They said that fears that he would be arrested by airport police prevented him from using a Brazilian visa he had acquired five months earlier in New York.

Stern is suspected of forging bank collateral in private "grey market" dealings for the Jerusalem-America finance company that he owned jointly with North American Bank Chairman Yehoshua Halprin.

Stern is alleged to have stolen funds from inactive bank accounts between January and August 1985.

Police are now trying to piece together testimony from Halprin and former North American acting manager Hadassah Monsah.

Police hope Stern will throw light on alleged improprieties in a 1983 Bank of Israel loan to Bank Hapoalim, \$10 million of which was transferred to the North American Bank. Monsah reportedly returned \$5.5 million of the \$10 million loan, which she and other bank officials allegedly used to push up the bank's shares in the stock exchange.

Police suspect Monsah and Halprin played a role in Stern's alleged embezzlement of the bank's funds.

Israel never asked for extradition of Latvian

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

Israel has not asked the U.S. to extradite Elmas Sproges, the former Latvian police chief suspected of killing thousands of Jews and Russian POWs during World War II, a police spokesman said in Jerusalem yesterday.

His statement contradicted reports published in New York over the weekend that Sproges was expected to be deported to Israel in the coming weeks.

The spokesman said that the police Nazi crimes investigator Menahem Rusak had amassed evidence incriminating Sproges in several war crimes. But the spokesman denied any knowledge of extradition proceedings.

Justice Ministry officials yesterday also denied U.S. reports of Sproges's impending extradition. "We have not filed any such request," said a ministry spokesman.

Sproges was born in Jelgava, Latvia, on November 26, 1914. In 1941 he served as assistant police chief in Gulbene, where he is alleged to have personally murdered Jews after arresting them and confiscating their

property. Sproges was later appointed police chief of Madona, Latvia, where he is suspected of killing Russian POWs. He is also alleged to have participated in punitive campaigns in Byelorussia, where entire villages were burned and thousands of villagers brutally murdered.

Sproges arrived in America in November 1950, and acquired American citizenship in April 1962. The U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations initiated legal proceedings against him in August 1982.

A U.S. district court ruled in May 1984 in favor of Sproges, criticizing the OSI for failing to present a "clear, convincing and unequivocal case against an American citizen."

In an appeal before a circuit court in November 1984, OSI officials insisted that Sproges had lied in his visa application and should therefore be stripped of citizenship and deported. In January 1985, a second circuit court ordered Sproges stripped of his citizenship.

Sproges, who lives in Brentwood, Long Island, has taken his case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

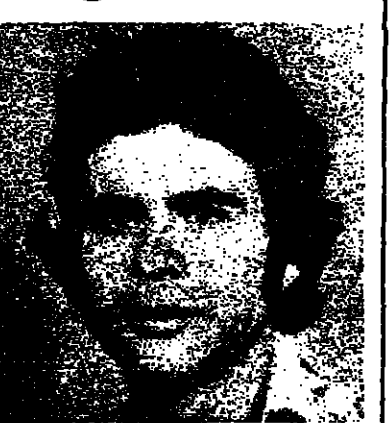
Police looking for a colleague

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

Police are searching for a 35-year-old colleague who has been missing for a week.

Sergeant-Major Harush Maimon, a duty officer at Jerusalem's Old City Kishle Station, was last seen leaving his Kiryat Hayovel home the morning of March 24. At the time, he told his wife he planned to kill himself.

Family and colleagues say Maimon has suffered from depression and has attempted suicide at least twice in the past six months. He has also disappeared for brief periods.



Harush Maimon

LAND DAY

(Continued from Page One)

The army reinforced its checkpoints on West Bank roads.

In East Jerusalem there was a near-total commercial strike, but shops remained open in other West Bank towns.

Troops shot in the air and used teargas at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus to disperse about 150 demonstrators who unfurled a Palestinian flag. A curfew was later imposed on the camp. The Dehaishe

camp was also put under curfew after an Israeli car was stoned and a passenger hurt by glass splinters. Earlier, troops fired in the air while pursuing another group.

The prime minister's Arab Affairs adviser, Yosef Ginat, told Israel radio that the relative calm on Land Day demonstrated the "maturity" of the Israeli Arab population, and its appreciation of the government's efforts to resolve the community's pressing problems through dialogue.

Israel Philharmonic won't go to Poland after all

By LEA LEVAVI
TEL AVIV. — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will not go to Poland because it must honor its contract to play here for the Arthur Rubinstein piano competition, conductor Zubin Mehta announced at a press conference here yesterday.

He stressed that, contrary to press reports, neither he nor the orchestra had ever considered breaking their contract. The trip to Poland had always been contingent on the Philharmonic finding another orchestra to take its place at the Rubinstein competition. There had even been an idea that a Polish orchestra might come here for the competition while the IPO performed in Poland, but that had had to be scrapped for economic reasons.

When IPO secretary-general Avi Shoshany visited Poland to explore the possibility of the orchestra playing there, it was believed that the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra might undertake the Rubinstein competition commitment. "We explained to the Poles that we might not be able to come, but they thought positively and sold all the tickets — which is unfortunate," Mehta said.

The Jerusalem orchestra had set conditions which neither the IPO nor the Rubinstein competition could have accepted, Mehta said. They wanted a guarantee of four concerts at the Manno Auditorium in the coming season. "We told them we would be happy to let them play in our hall when we were out of town and the hall wasn't already committed

to someone else. But we would want to consider each concert date individually, and not give them carte blanche, which could turn into a four-concert series. Other orchestras would then also want to hold series in our hall, and we would lose our flexibility of being able to rehearse in our own hall, or to change performances when top artists have to change the dates of their appearances here," Mehta said.

Zalman Shoval, chairman of the Rubinstein competition added that the competition had preferred the Philharmonic, but would have accepted the Jerusalem orchestra had it not been for the unacceptable conditions.

Shoval said the Jerusalem orchestra had wanted to replace the competition's conductor, Jan Krenz, (with whom a contract had already been signed) with a conductor of their choice — preferably their own musical director Gary Bertini — and they had also asked for more money than the Philharmonic, Shoval said.

Prior commitments by the IPO and by Mehta preclude a rescheduling of the Polish tour in the foreseeable future. But Mehta believes that the contact with Poland will continue. Several Polish artists, including Krenz, are due to appear with the Philharmonic this season and next year.

Mehta angrily denied press reports that the IPO would have played a concert of liturgical music at Auschwitz had the Polish tour taken place. "I find it insulting that anyone thinks we would play there," Mehta said.



Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek in conversation with Israel Bonds International Campaign Chairman David Hermelin, at the Bonds' 35th anniversary conference at Jerusalem's Ramada Renaissance Hotel last night. At left is Israel Bonds' world president and chief executive Yehuda Halvay. (Rabanim Israeli)

U.S. senator tells university audience

'Israel should work with U.S. in fighting terrorism'

Jerusalem Post Staff

A U.S. senator yesterday urged Israel to pursue a foreign policy of "peace through strength" and called for cooperation with the U.S. in fighting terrorism.

"We have to stand together to fight against international terrorism," Senator Steven Symms (R-Idaho) told an audience at the Leonard Davis Institute at the Hebrew University. He also praised President Reagan's retaliation against Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

"I think Gaddafi is off his rocker," Symms said of the Libyan leader whom he met in Libya in 1977 ("slightly before he had completely gone over the wall into insanity") while trying to sell agricultural products from his home state.

Symms decided to come to Israel despite the State Department's re-

commendation to U.S. officials to postpone trips to the Middle East. "I refused to allow Gaddafi to be my travel agent," Symms said.

Symms does not see any of Israel's Arab neighbors following Egypt's example in recognizing the state.

"I pray for the day when the Arab states will begin to recognize that they share a common enemy with the state of Israel, and that is the Soviet Union," the conservative senator said.

But until then, Israel should follow a foreign policy affirming "peace through strength," which Symms said is not a "slick slogan, but rather an essential fact."

Symms, who defeated former senator Frank Church in 1980 and who stands for re-election in November, is visiting Israel for the first time, as part of a congressional delegation.

Shcharanskys to visit U.S. despite threats from USSR

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former Prisoner of Zion and Russian civil rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky and his wife Avital intend to visit the U.S. in May despite reported threats from the Soviet Union that if they go the current trickle of Soviet Jewish emigrants to Israel could be halted altogether.

The American weekly, *U.S. News and World Report*, reported that the USSR had warned Israel not to allow Shcharansky to make a coast-to-coast trip and spread "anti-Soviet propaganda" as this would jeopardize the chances of other Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union.

The Shcharanskys are due to meet President Reagan in the White House and to receive a \$100,000 human rights award from Congress.

They have also been invited to New York to see Mayor Edward Koch and to speak about Soviet Jewry before Jewish groups all over the country.

Friends of Shcharansky told *The Jerusalem Post* that when former Prisoner of Zion Yosef Mendelevich was about to be released five years ago he was warned to "shut up," or other prisoners would never be allowed to leave. "This is pure blackmail," said a friend of Shcharansky.

Shcharansky last week started extensive dental treatment at a clinic at Jerusalem's Hadassah University Hospital. He returned a few days ago from a month-long vacation in the North, and will continue being treated over the next few weeks. His teeth deteriorated during his years in a Soviet labour camp.

Peres queried on Gaza settlements

"I did not propose the dismantling of settlements in the Gaza Strip," Prime Minister Peres declared at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

The issue was raised by Minister without Portfolio Yosef Shapira who demanded clarifications from the prime minister and accused him and the Labour Party of "inciting the dismantlement of the Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip and breaking the national consensus."

Shapira however was not satisfied with the prime minister's reply and said that "the public deserves a clear denial or confirmation."

Last week the Labour committee preparing the party's platform for its forthcoming convention decided to exclude the southern Gaza Strip from "security areas" to remain in Israel's hands after a peace agreement with Jordan.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of

ANSJE CARDOZO אנה

The funeral will take place today, March 31, at 2 p.m. at the Shamgar Funeral Home, and leave from there to Har Hazeitum. Shiva will be at the home of Evalina Lewenstein, 15 Reh. Sha'arei T

Attempt to raise \$30 million for surgery abroad fails

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite promises from Knesset members and moral backing from the Health Ministry, it has not been possible to raise \$30 million to establish a fund for Israelis who need urgent operations abroad. As a result, plans for the fund have been dropped, and MKs will try through legislation to force the health authorities to finance such operations.

In mid-December, 12 MKs, headed by Yossi Sarid of the Citizens' Rights Movement, raised \$100,000 to finance the liver-transplant operation of three-year-old Meir Zora in Pittsburgh. The operation was successful and the boy is recuperating slowly.

The dramatic life-and-death case

elicited public sympathy, but other patients have had difficulty collecting the money needed for surgery abroad.

The latest case is that of Menashe Horeish, a 24-year-old aeronautical expert who teaches at the Technion in Haifa. Horeish has a heart defect which was suddenly rendered very serious by a viral infection. He is now suffering from severe cardiac insufficiency and Israeli cardiologists say the only way his life can be saved is by a heart transplant abroad.

Only one transplant has been attempted in Israel by Dr. Morris Levy in the sixties, but it failed. All patients needing heart transplants must go abroad, where the operation costs about \$200,000.



Menashe Horeish
Horeish has received approval from a Health Ministry committee

chaired by Dr. Moshe Mashiah to go abroad for the surgery, but that approval carries only few financial benefits. El Al offers a half-price ticket; the Treasury waives the travel tax and levy on foreign currency; and the health funds pay a small *per diem* grant for the hospital stay.

Friends of Horeish have opened an account for him at the Discount Bank, branch 50180 Tel Aviv, account number 735663, in the hope that the public will help finance surgery in California. Horeish is in Sheba Hospital.

Some 20 to 30 Israelis a year receive approval from the Health Ministry for urgent treatment abroad and thus are entitled to tax exemptions. A larger number are able to pay for treatment overseas

themselves or can raise money privately. Ultra-Orthodox Jews, for example, almost never apply for ministry approval, and raise the funds within their own community.

MK Sarid and MK Micha Reiser of Herut hope in the next Knesset session to push through legislation requiring the ministry and the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Clalit to pay for urgent operations which can only be done abroad.

The ministry has approved in principle proposals to carry out liver transplants in Israel, but a date for beginning the procedure has not been set.

The idea behind the original plan for a \$30m. fund was that it would provide about \$5m. a year interest to finance treatment abroad.

Allowed to make test-tube babies privately

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prof. Shlomo Mashiah, head of the Sheba Hospital team which helped bring Israel's first "frozen-embryo" test-tube baby into the world last week, is to be permitted to perform test-tube fertilizations privately.

Mashiah will be the first gynecologist here to receive such a permit.

He must now submit a detailed proposal to the ministry stating the hospital or clinic where he would like to perform the treatment, the cost to the patient and a commitment that

patients at Sheba, who can't afford private treatment, will not suffer as a result.

The *Jerusalem Post* first raised the issue last December 12, when it reported that thousands of childless couples were eager to undergo the treatment but couldn't because it was being offered only in a small number of hospitals, at no cost, but with a long waiting list.

Dr. Moshe Lancet, head of Kaplan Hospital's obstetrics department, then told *The Post* that women must have the opportunity to pay for *in vitro* treatments, which would cost

between \$500 and \$1,000.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur has now decided to expand the number of test-tube fertilizations, following advances made by Israeli experts, especially Mashiah.

The ministry also feels that if it does not permit test-tube techniques to be offered more widely, a black market may develop.

Thousands of women have been waiting for years for the treatment, because of a shortage of public funds for the procedure. By the time they reach the head of the queue, some may no longer be fertile.

Fifth of Zionist yeshivot grads don't serve in army

By JOEL REBIBO

Pupils at yeshiva high schools are unofficially encouraged not to serve in the army or in its *hesder* programmes that combine military service with yeshiva study, according to an official of Ne'emanei Tora Va'avoda, a religious-Zionist organization.

"Last year, an unprecedented 20 per cent of yeshiva high school graduates did not go into the army or into *hesder*," Dr. Yehzekel Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"Half of the teachers in these supposedly Zionist schools are from the Aguda stream and preach that the way to serve the country is to study Tora. Army service is for those who don't study, they say."

Cohen says that pupils at yeshiva high schools which offer a secular curriculum are encouraged to leave and go to yeshivot that have no such programmes. Cohen met recently with Knesset Education Committee head Nahman Raz to report on the 40 yeshiva high schools.

"Though there are some exceptions, such as Rabbi Shlomo Riskin's school in Efrat, the majority of yeshiva high schools have swung far to the Orthodox right," he said.

Last year, yeshiva high school pupils were invited to attend a "values" seminar in Arad. Others have followed at intervals.

"For five dollars the youngsters spend four days in a hotel where they hear guest speakers such as Uri Zohar (the one-time popular entertainer turned ultra-Orthodox)," said Cohen. "The prayer for the welfare of the state is not recited at ser-

mons." Pupils of state-religious high schools are exposed to the Aguda message at study days organized in their schools as well as at seminars given by the "El Hamekorot" (to the roots) and "Masoret Avot" (heritage of our fathers) organizations.

"They are run by the same people under two different names, so that they can get money from two sources within the Education Ministry," charged Cohen.

"These people are clever, and are careful not to state their message explicitly," said Cohen. "But at the end of last year, they slipped and openly told the young people not to go into the army and to leave their schools and join yeshivot."

At a seminar held in Bnei Brak, young women were told that skin cancer was a disease caused by immodest dress and that their duty in life was to work so that their husbands could study in yeshivot.

Cohen says that parents of children in state-religious schools are being deceived. "If they want this type of education, they can enrol their daughters in (the ultra-Orthodox) Beit Ya'acov schools and their sons in yeshivot," he said. "But they are under the impression that they're sending their children to Zionist schools."

Cohen wants the Education Ministry to insist that state-religious high schools employ only those with a religious-Zionist background, and that any ultra-Orthodox teachers already in the system be confined to teaching ninth and tenth graders.

Soviets planning to raze Tbilisi synagogue

WASHINGTON (JTA). - Soviet authorities are planning to bulldoze one of the few remaining synagogues in the Soviet Union and build a public square on the site, the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles was recently informed.

In a letter to members of Congress last month, the centre reported that the Ashkenazi synagogue in Tbilisi, the capital of the Georgian Republic, was scheduled for demolition.

Closing the building, the letter noted, would have an "obvious tragic impact" on the Tbilisi Jewish community of some 20,000.

The report of the planned demolition came from Isai and Grigori Goldstein, two brothers from Tbilisi who were recently granted an exit visa to Israel after seeking to leave Russia for 15 years, according to Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the centre.

The Goldsteins are due to arrive in Vienna on April 15.

The Tbilisi synagogue is one of two in the Georgian capital, and one of only 55 in the Soviet Union.

The planned demolition fits the Soviet pattern of trying to "dash hopes internally" whenever there is talk in the West of impending liberalization, Cooper said.

Since the Goldsteins were told they would be permitted to leave, two Jews have been arrested in Tbilisi - one, Bezalel Shalomashvili, 22, who was charged with draft evasion, Alexei Magarik, who Cooper said had been arrested on trumped-up drug possession charges.

Israeli magazine launched in UK

By JERRY LEWIS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - An Israeli-produced colour magazine, which depicts aspects of the country not usually shown in other publications, was launched at a reception in Parliament last week. Editor Yadin Roman invited potential British subscribers to "see Israel from their armchairs."

A leading member of the House of Lords, Baroness Elliot, praised the

quality of *Eretz*, which features articles on the archaeology, geography and natural history of Israel.

In particular, she said, the magazine showed Israel's agricultural development, which was "fantastic." Roman, and his wife Dita Kohl, who is the magazine's art editor, told MPs and peers that they started the quarterly after they had met when working as tour guides.

MP Greville Janner congratulated the editorial team on the magazine.

Waiting for the Messiah in the 'City of Angels'

By TOM TUGEND

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LOS ANGELES. - Why do all the weirdos, faddists and cultists end up in Los Angeles? The answer was given many years ago by the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who visualized America as a giant tilted-board along whose incline all the loose nuts rolled west until they came to the ocean's edge in Southern California.

That theory, dubbed the "continental tilt," has since been confirmed by generations of expatriate British novelists, east coast journalists and visiting foreign correspondents, who have torn away the phony Hollywood veneer and ruthlessly exposed the wasteland beneath.

Two centuries after Spanish missionaries founded El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Prociuncula, the descriptive clichés surrounding L.A. have grown as fast as the freeways stretching along the endless housing tracts.

Los Angeles, as every literate person well knows, consists of: Twenty suburbs in search of a city. Plastic people, whose values are judged by the size of their cars. Nubile starlets in swimming-pool orgies. Streets without pedestrians and traffic jams at 60 miles per hour. An eye-stinging blanket of smog the year around. A cultural desert excreting the escapist pap of television and the movie studios.

How can one live in a city, New Yorker Woody Allen asks in the film *Annie Hall*, whose supreme contribution to American civilization is the privilege of making a right turn against a red light?

Jewish Los Angeles is like the rest, only more so, according to Israeli and other Jewish reporters forced to spend a few days in the Big Orange before escaping north to sophisticated San Francisco.

Long on imagination, if short on perspective and geographical orientation, they tend to paint a map of Jewish Los Angeles dominated by Beverly Hills and Hollywood: colour the former ostentatious wealth and the latter crude vulgarity.

Many such penetrating exposés conclude on a puzzled note. If everything is so bad, why do thousands of newcomers from all over the world persist in settling in L.A. and submitting themselves to the barrenness of its synthetic lifestyle?

"There must be something magical about this transitory visitor has missed," wrote one highly critical, if honestly perplexed, Israeli correspondent.

Like most of his colleagues, that reporter hadn't overlooked the miraculous - he merely missed the unobtrusive. Unlike Jerusalem, Paris or San Francisco, the attraction of Los Angeles does not lie in its natural or man-made landscape, but in the pleasant, informal way of life

most of its working and middle class citizens enjoy. To reverse the American tourist platitude, L.A. is a nice place to live, but I wouldn't want to visit there.

What can the Angelinos offer the touring relative from Tel Aviv or Baltimore? Of course, the mandatory trip to Disneyland, which is good fun for a day. There are the touted tours past the alleged homes of movie stars, who have generally moved somewhere else. Downtown, we have a carefully preserved touch of the city's old Mexican heritage, surrounded by souvenir shops.

But where is the Hollywood, whose glamour has fuelled the adolescent fantasies of millions from Bangkok to Bangkok? It is a neighbourhood of modest homes, whose main drag, Hollywood Boulevard, is infested with young runaways, gays, prostitutes and gawking Midwest tourists. The big studios left Hollywood decades ago for outlying parts of Los Angeles and only one, Universal, welcomes visitors, at a stiff entrance fee.

The "real" Los Angeles must be lurking somewhere along the 1,120 kilometres of freeway, but it isn't pinpointed on any map and is rarely encountered by the frustrated tourist. Even long-term visitors are hard put to discover the mood and feel of the city, and the Los Angeles of the Jews, despite their number and influence, is at least as elusive.

Give or take a few thousand, half a million Jews live in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, more than in Tel Aviv, or Jerusalem or in all of Great Britain.

There is no way to put 500,000 Jews in a demographic strait-jacket, but let's start with a couple of the most common assumptions.

Yes, Hollywood - as shorthand for the cinema and television industries - is still predominantly Jewish, though not as exclusively as in the pioneer days when Louis B. Mayer, Sam Goldwyn, Adolph Zukor and Harry Cohn held undisputed sway. Most of the studios, independent production companies, theatre chains and talent agencies are headed by Jews, while the Writers Guild is practically a Jewish closed-shop. Such names as Rubinstein, Benjamin and Goldblum appear more and more often on the marquees, aspiring to the superstardom of a Barbra Streisand, Paul Newman or Woody Allen.

No, Beverly Hills is not the heart-

land of Los Angeles Jewry and it is not the wealthiest city in the world (or even in Southern California). Beverly Hills, actually an independent municipality completely surrounded by Los Angeles, has only 15,000 Jews, or 3 per cent of the metropolitan total. True, Beverly Hills provides much of the Jewish community's leadership, while Hollywood lags behind, but most spend their lives largely untouched by their proximity to the two famous enclaves.

The local custom of moving every few years, and the influx of Jews from the East Coast and Midwest, from Israel, Iran and Russia make it easy for Jews who are so inclined to disappear in the city's ethnic melting pot. It is a constant frustration of fund-raisers that so many Jewish millionaires, who must be out there somewhere, never figure on the lists of prospects.

Jews are scattered throughout the sprawling metropolis. Almost half reside in the middle-class dormitory suburbs of the San Fernando Valley, and other concentrations are on the affluent West Side, while many of the elderly and poor, now joined by Russian and Israeli immigrants, have remained in the older Fairfax area.

What demographic studies don't show, and what escapes most tourists, is the daily lifestyle of the city's Jews. The Messiah has not yet arrived in Los Angeles, but few resi-

dent Jews would be tempted to return to the old *shetls* of New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland or Philadelphia.

The sun mellow life's tribulations and shines impartially on Hassid and agnostic, movie mogul and pensioner, while the beach, swimming pool, tennis court or jogging track are not far away.

There is a choice of 130 synagogues; for the avid reader there are four Anglo-Jewish newspapers, and for the political, charitable or social joiner, there are more than 500 organizations affiliated to the central Jewish Federation Council.

Innovation is more revered than tradition, informality more than convention, and new forms of religious, social and sexual practice - some rational, others wild - flourish unhindered.

From the beginning, Jews have been among the commercial leaders of Los Angeles, but during the past decade they have also advanced from the political backstage to stand for high and modest offices.

My city councillor, country supervisor, state assemblyman, state senator and congressman are all Jewish. Two of the most recent White House advisers on Jewish affairs, Albert Speier in the Reagan administration and Edward Sanders under Jimmy Carter, are former presidents of the L.A. Jewish Federation Council.



Inquisitive bystanders peer into a store window shattered by a car in the Gushat neighbourhood of Jerusalem yesterday. (Rahamim Israeli)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

King David is top of biblical pops

Jerusalem Post Reporter

King David is the most popular biblical figure among sixth and ninth grade pupils in secular schools, according to survey results released yesterday by the Education Ministry. Deborah is the most popular woman.

The survey shows that pupils value Bible study as a means of understanding Jewish culture and literature.

A significant number said that Bible study affected their political outlook.

Nearly 25 per cent of sixth grade pupils and 9 per cent of ninth graders said that their Bible grade was more important to them than their math grade.

Health officials meet in Kiryat Shmona today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The executive of the Health Ministry is to meet in Kiryat Shmona today to discuss the health problems of the northern development town. The executive rarely holds its weekly meetings outside Jerusalem.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur, Deputy Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, Director-General Dan Michaeli and eight other senior ministry officials are to attend. Representatives of the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Clalit health fund, Magen David Adom and other health institutions have been invited.

Gur's initiative is intended as a sign of identification with the border town, which last week was the target of a Katyusha attack on a schoolyard in which four people were wounded.

IDF 'will support later enlistment'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Defence Forces' technological needs will eventually cause the army to support the stand of pupils who want 15 years of schooling before their army service, rather than the current 12 years, Yisrael Goralnik, director-general of the Ort vocational schools network said yesterday.

"As the IDF's technological needs become more advanced, it will also prefer to enlist trained manpower," he said.

"There is increasing pressure by students who want to continue directly to advanced studies, rather than break the continuity by army service," he told a press conference marking the opening of Ort Week.

He estimated that "within 10 years, the number of those postponing their army service to complete higher education or vocational training will have doubled or tripled."

Taxi driver sentenced for road-accident death

Ashkelon taxi driver Shalom Dingor, who killed a man in a road accident in 1984, was yesterday given a six-month suspended sentence, fined NIS300 and had his driving licence suspended for 18 months.

In passing sentence in the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court, Judge Avraham Ben-Hador noted that Dingor had had a blameless 35-year driving record and that he had been invalided for life as a result of the accident.

The accident occurred when Dingor's car swerved into the oncoming lane near Atarot and collided with a police van driven by Rav-Pakad Yehonatan Licht, of national police headquarters, who was killed in the crash. (Itim)

Israel-Austria group slams Kreisky

The Jerusalem-based Israel-Austria Society yesterday protested against a statement by former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky who, they said, had attempted to involve Israel in the controversy about ex-UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim's war record.

Kreisky is reported to have said that Israel "never trusted Waldheim" and that "they (the Israelis) have always been deeply distrustful of the UN. Once, after all, they even killed a UN mediator, Folke Bernadotte. (Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak) Shamir was with them at the time."

Most Israelis overweight

Seventy per cent of Israelis over the age of 20 are overweight, 26 per cent seriously so.

Almost 96 per cent of Israelis who go on diet later regain some or much of the lost weight either because they don't change their eating and living habits, or because they lose weight too quickly. Children are also overweight, largely because parents teach them that sweet things are a "reward."

This and related diet information will be the focus of TV's *Between the Chairs* family magazine at 8.02 p.m. on Wednesday. A number of health experts will be taking part.

Jerusalem bomb damages cars

A small bomb exploded yesterday morning in Jerusalem's French Hill neighbourhood. No one was injured, but several cars were damaged.

Police said that the bomb had been hidden underneath a car parked in front of an apartment building on Rehov Etzel.



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INVITATION

The public is cordially invited to the final session of the conference on "The Struggle for the State of Israel"

Thursday, April 17, 1986, 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. in the hall of Beth Hachofech, The Ramat Aviv Campus of Tel Aviv University

Chairman: General (Res.) Raphael Yardi

Sponsors:

- Professor Martin Gilbert, Oxford University
- "Britain and the Establishment of the State of Israel"
- Professor Roger Louka, University of Texas
- "The British Military Evacuation from Palestine"
- Professor Norman Finkelstein, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- "Weizmann and the Zionist Policies Towards the Establishment of the State"
- Dr. Meir Pe'ul, Yad Taberkin
- "The Transition from Hegemony to IDF - Israel Defence Forces"

The session is held in cooperation with Ha'irgun Ha'artzi Shei Vatiknei Ha'hagana

Tour Va'aleh

W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept. invites visitors from abroad to a

One Day Tour of Central Galilee (visiting Karmiel and the Segev area) ON THURSDAY APRIL 3, 1986 departing from Tel Aviv.

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3 tankers hit in two days by Iran, Iraq air raids

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Two tankers, the Norwegian Berge King and the Panamanian Stelios, were hit by Iranian helicopters in the central sector of the Gulf waters in less than 24 hours, marine salvage executives reported yesterday.

Both tankers were bound for Saudi Arabia's Ras Tanura terminal, to lift crude oil shipments.

The attacks, which took place in almost the same location some 96km. east of Qatar, occurred about 6:00 p.m. Saturday and at 12:05 p.m. yesterday, the executives said.

The 103,000-ton Stelios put out a distress signal but later cancelled the Mayday and said it required no assistance and was proceeding to destination.

Earlier, the captain of the Berge King reported that two Iranian helicopters had raided the Norwegian vessel, "but one of the two rockets they fired fell in the sea and the other lodged in the air-conditioning. We now have a rocket on the ship and that's all," he said.

The Iranian attacks were in apparent retaliation for the Iraqi crippling earlier Saturday of the

Liberian-registered supertanker Hawaii, hours after it had lifted a shipment of crude oil from Iran's Kharg Island terminal in the north-eastern sector of the Gulf.

The 372,000-ton Hawaii was attacked and set ablaze at dawn at a point approximately 90km. south of Kharg, carrying 22 million barrels of Iranian crude.

Iranian salvage crews and Dutch Smit International tugboats put out the fire about 24 hours later and salvaged the ship.

The Hawaii's 31-member crew of Greeks and Asians were rescued unharmed by the Iranians.

Iraq has been attacking ships in the vicinity of Iran's key Kharg terminal since February 1984, with the avowed purpose of undermining its enemy and pressuring the Tehran regime to accept a negotiated settlement of the five-year-old Gulf War.

Iraq has set the pattern of retaliating ship by ship for these attacks. The Iranian raids have often been carried out on commercial vessels sailing in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf.

Over 50,000 in South Korea's biggest protest

KWANGJU, South Korea. — Tens of thousands of protesters marched through the southern city of Kwangju in an anti-government demonstration yesterday after opposition leader Kim Young Sam urged President Chun Doo Hwan to make political reforms or suffer the fate of ousted Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos.

The protesters described Chun as a military dictator and demanded his resignation.

The rally was probably the biggest in South Korea since Chun, a former general, assumed the presidency in a military takeover after the assassination of Park Chung Hee in 1979.

Reporters estimated the crowd at the rally at between 50,000 and 100,000.

Police in Seoul yesterday stopped dissident leader Kim Dae Jung from taking a plane to Kwangju, the second time in a week that police foiled an attempt by the 61-year-old Kim to attend a protest rally.

Last Sunday, Kim was prevented by a group of plain clothes police from taking a train bound for Pusan, South Korea's second-largest city. (AP, Reuter)

Sudan rejects U.S. criticism of arms deal with Libya

KHARTOUM (AP). — Sudan's Defence Minister Osman Abdallah yesterday lashed out at a U.S. statement criticizing Libyan-Sudanese military cooperation.

"The U.S. does not have the right to interfere in our relations with Libya," Abdallah told the *El-Sahafa* newspaper. "This is something we do not accept."

Osman was reacting to a statement by State Department spokesman Charles Redman last Friday criticizing the Sudanese government for seeking Libyan bombers and military aid to counter rebels in the south.

Earlier this month, Libya provided Sudan with a shipment of military vehicles and equipment, including a loan of at least four of its seven Soviet-supplied Tupolev-22 bombers. Western diplomats say the fighter planes were used to bomb rebels in the southern rebel-held regions of Kumbek and Yirrol.

Redman also announced that Washington had cut off most of its aid to economically troubled Sudan for failure to meet its debt repayments. Of the \$152.8 million allocated for 1986, \$50m. in food aid have already been delivered as emergency assistance, he said.

7 Arabs injured by bomb in Berlin

BERLIN (AP). — A bomb exploded outside the offices of a German-Arab friendship association, injuring seven Arabs. West Berlin police reported yesterday.

The bomb, made with commercially available materials, went off late Saturday night outside the German-Arab Society offices on the first floor of a 12-storey, mostly residential, building.

Two of the seven injured were hospitalized with broken bones. The German-Arab Society, founded in West Berlin last year, is dedicated to improving relations and understanding between Germans and Arabs.

Nicaragua struck to 'thwart rebel attack'

MANAGUA (Reuters). — Nicaraguan forces crossed into Honduras last week to attack rebel bases and thwart a major guerrilla offensive, Nicaraguan military sources said Saturday.

The sources said that large numbers of Honduran-based Contras planning a concerted drive into Nicaragua began mobilizing on March 17 at three points along the frontier.

One military source said Sandinista forces struck across the border to cut communications and supplies to the U.S.-backed rebels by knocking out their command centre.

The source said about 1,500 rebels had already crossed into Nicaragua and engaged government troops



Helmeted and masked members of the ultra-leftist Chukaku-ha raise fists in an anti-airport rally near the new Tokyo International airport yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

Japanese leftists admit rocketing police

NARITA, Japan (AFP). — The militant leftist Chukaku-Ha yesterday claimed responsibility for a rocket bomb attack on Friday on the Osaka police headquarters.

Three home-made petrol bombs were fired against the headquarters, but failed to explode.

In a statement read out at a rally here to protest against a planned expansion of the new Tokyo International Airport, the group said the attack was in retaliation for the arrest of senior members of the group earlier this month.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

St. Denis volcano erupts again

ST. DENIS, Reunion (AP). — The Piton de la Fournaise volcano, which has been active on this Indian Ocean island for the past two weeks, erupted again Sunday, pushing a weak flow of lava from a crater at the 2,631-metre level.

The weak eruption followed two days of seismic activity, according to officials at the Reunion observatory, who said further eruptions were possible. The area around the volcano has been put off limits to the public. About 200 families were evacuated from the village of St. Philippe a week ago.

U.S. comedians raise \$2.4m. for homeless

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — Many of America's funniest people had viewers laughing by the million on Saturday in a televised comedy marathon that raised \$10,000 a minute for the homeless in 18 U.S. cities.

The *Comic Relief* show brought together stars like Henny Youngman, Sid Caesar, Carl Reiner, Jerry Lewis and Steve Allen, as well as many younger comedians for four hours of one-liners and skits interspersed with pleas for donations.

Plane used in hunt for Palme murder weapon

STOCKHOLM (AP). — A Viggen reconnaissance jet made repeated low-level passes over Stockholm on Saturday, using a heat-seeking camera to search for the weapon used to assassinate Swedish prime minister Olof Palme a month ago, press reports said yesterday.

Palme, 59, was shot in the back with a powerful, 357-calibre Magnum revolver as he and his wife walked unguarded through downtown Stockholm on February 28.

The search for Palme's assassin, the largest manhunt in Swedish history, has so far made little progress. Police said earlier that they were sorting out 20,000 tips from the public. A 32-year old suspect was released last Wednesday for lack of evidence.

One in the eye for Chinese spitters

PEKING (Reuters). — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping may keep a spittoon next to his chair whenever he meets a foreign dignitary, but like smokers in the West, spitters in China are on the defensive.

Along with occasional firing campaigns on the streets of China's capital, the government has taken to trying to shame spitters into giving up the habit by publishing their names in the local newspaper.

The *Peking Daily* gave the names and addresses of 15 cyclists spotted spitting or blowing their noses onto the street on March 25, and accused them and their partners in crime of "leaving behind vile traces."

Svetlana sees U.S. Embassy officials, may seek return

MOSCOW (AP). — A U.S. diplomat confirmed yesterday that Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of the late Soviet leader Josef Stalin, has contacted the embassy here. But he said privacy regulations prevent disclosure of the nature of the communications.

The *Sunday Times* of London reported that Alliluyeva has applied to Soviet authorities for permission to return to the West.

Alliluyeva returned to Moscow in November 1984 after 17 years in the West, and both she and her daughter, Olga Peters, were granted Soviet citizenship. Stalin's daughter had defected to the U.S. during a trip to New Delhi in 1967.

Both Alliluyeva and her daughter continue to hold U.S. citizenship, embassy spokesman Jaroslav Verner said yesterday.

"I cannot go into detail on the substance of it, but, yes, there has been communication with the consular department. All I can say is that

we have been in contact with Svetlana."

The *Sunday Times* reported that Alliluyeva recently arranged with Soviet authorities for her daughter to return to the U.S. and that Alliluyeva has applied for permission to join her daughter when she goes.

Olga, 14, is the daughter of Alliluyeva and American architect William Peters, who were divorced in 1973.

Alliluyeva said when she returned to the Soviet Union that she had never been happy in the West, and that she was used for propaganda purposes by the Central Intelligence Agency.

She has been living in an apartment in Tbilisi, the capital of the Georgian republic that was her father's birthplace.

In Washington, the State Department confirmed U.S. officials in Moscow have had contacts with Alliluyeva, but a spokesman declined to say what had been discussed.

SPORTS

Mansdorf gets top berth

By Jack Leon
TEL AVIV. — Local star Amos Mansdorf is seeded No. 1 in the Israel Tennis Association's \$25,000 ATP Challenger Series tournament, which starts with singles qualifying competition this weekend at Jerusalem's Israel Tennis Centre. Play in the main draw starts on April 7 and finishes on April 11.

With the seedings based on the latest ATP world singles rankings, Mansdorf, 20, has earned the top berth by virtue of having climbed to a career-best 81st place in last week's standings. It was at the Association's inaugural Challenger series meet in 1983 that Mansdorf gained his first-ever ATP computer points, causing a sensation by starting the tournament as a specially-invited "wild card" entry and finishing as runner-up to Glickstein, beating three seeded opponents on the way to the final.

Following Mansdorf in the Jerusalem seedings are Carlos Kirmair of Brazil, one place below him in the table. Australia's Wally Mansur (110) is third, ahead of America's

Wallis Wilder (133), Israeli Shabar Perkis (186) and Shlomo Glickstein (187) — the latter defending champion — are sixth and seventh respectively in the 32-strong main draw. ITA general-secretary Zvi Meyer said yesterday. Tournament director is Danny Frieman. Herbert Granier is referee.

Glickstein, Perkis and Mansdorf are taking part in the Cologne tournament starting today, marking the first time since last December that all three Israelis have been accepted into the main singles draw of a Grand Prix meet without any or all — of them needing to qualify. In the opening round of the \$100,000 German tournament, Glickstein meets Czechoslovakia's Karel Novacek, while Mansdorf faces New Zealander Kelly Evernden. By coincidence, Mansdorf defeated both Novacek and Evernden a week ago in the Rotterdam Grand Prix qualifying competition.

At home, the ITA's third annual Junior World Ranking Circuit gets under way at 2 p.m. today at Bat Yam Municipality's Country Club courts, following two days of qualifying play in singles. A dozen boys and girls from abroad are participating in the 18-and-under event.

Jimmy ages Boris 21 years

CHICAGO (Reuters). — Boris Becker, playing what he called one of his most unbelievable matches ever, beat Jimmy Connors in three gruelling sets to reach the finals of the Chicago Grand Prix tournament.

Becker's 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 6-4 victory in his first tournament match against Connors gave him a berth in the final against Ivan Lendl, who vanquished Scott Davis of the U.S. 6-1, 7-6 (7-4).

The 18-year-old West German Wimbledon champion, known to get back difficult shots with diving returns, set up his victory with an incredible shot even by his own standards.

A lunging, sprawling save that appeared unmakeable gave him his first match point, which he converted to claim the two-hour 44-minute victory.

"Connors is 33, and I read in the

newspapers that he is supposed to have slowed down," Becker said. "Well he's faster than 90 per cent of the players. At the moment, I feel like 39."

In Rotterdam, Joakim Nyström beat Anders Jarryd 6-0, 6-3 in an all-Swedish final.

Light Blues win at last

MORTLAKE, England (AP). — A "very flexible race plan" with a back-to-basics approach enabled Cambridge to end a decade of despair in its boat race series against Oxford.

Out to break their longest losing streak in the 157-year history of the race, the Light Blues combined early strategy and a steady pace for a 21-second victory on the Thames on Saturday.

The southeasterly winds and choppy water seemed to favour the heavier Oxford crew — and then the coin toss went to the Dark Blues. Cambridge would have to start the race from the tougher Middlesex side of the river.

That's where Cambridge showed their strategy. With Coswain Caroline Burton calling a slow, steady beat, Cambridge pulled in front of Oxford quickly and were able to pass into easier waters. They sped away to win in 17:58.

SCOREBOARD

CRICKET. — Pakistan beat Sri Lanka by 81 runs in the opening match of the restricted over Asia Cup cricket tournament, Pakistan 197, Sri Lanka 116.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The Leonard Davis Institute for International Affairs and the World Zionist Organization — The Information Department cordially invite the public to a session in English on Britain, the U.S., and the Establishment of the State in conjunction with a conference on "The Struggle for the State of Israel" (April 14-16, 1986)

Speakers: Professor Martin Gilbert, Oxford University "Britain and the Establishment of the State of Israel" Professor Roger Louis, University of Texas "The British Military Evacuation From Palestine"

Tuesday, April 15 at 4:30 p.m. The Senate Hall, Shalom Administration Building, The Hebrew University, Mount Scopus Campus.

This invitation serves as a one time entry and parking permit at the Mount Scopus Campus.

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

Tourism Services Division announces "1985 Tourism Promoters Contest"

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Questionnaires are being sent through the mail to all recognised or recommended tourism establishments. Questionnaires and explanatory material, in English and in Hebrew, may be obtained from the

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WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
World Conference of Magshimei Aliya
Kfar Hamaccabia, Ramat Gan, Tel. 03-715715
March 31 — April 3, 1986

Monday, March 31, 1986
8:45-9:30 p.m.
Opening Ceremony — Henry Crown Hall, Jerusalem Theatre
Remarks: Mr. Chaim Herzog, President of the State of Israel Mr. Arye L. Dutzin, Chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency Executives Mr. Teddy Kolek, Mayor of Jerusalem A Representative of the Magshimim
Recess
Musical Programme: "We Are Here" Ensemble
Moderator: Mr. Daniel Pe'er

Tuesday, April 1, 1986 at Kfar Hamaccabia
9:00-10:30 a.m.
Plenary Session No. 1 — Plenary Hall Hagshamat Aliya — An Existential Need of the Jewish People
Panel Discussion with the participation of Dr. Benyamin Zeev Begin Mr. Hanan Porat Dr. Carmi Yegor Mr. Muid Tzur
Moderator: Dr. Gideon Shimoni, Shlomo Argov Chair in Israel-Diaspora Relations, The Hebrew University
Continuation of Plenary Session No. 1 Plenary Hall Hagshamat Aliya — An Existential Need of the Jewish People
Response of Representatives of the Magshimim Movements
Recess and lunch Hagshamat Aliya — An Existential Need of the Jewish People
Discussion in six workshops
Recess and dinner Hagshamat Aliya — An Existential Need of the Jewish People
Continuation of discussion in six workshops

Wednesday, April 2, 1986 at Kfar Hamaccabia
9:00-10:00 a.m.
Plenary Session No. 2 — Plenary Hall A Survey of the Caesarea and Herzliya Process — Mr. Rami Korbilum
10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Discussion in six workshops: — Is there a need to change the relations between the Magshimim movements and the World Zionist Organization? — In this connection, should a world movement of Magshimim be established? — What form of autonomy should such a movement have within the World Zionist Organization?
Recess and lunch Continuation of discussions in six workshops
Recess and dinner Continuation of discussions in six workshops

Thursday, April 3, 1986 at Kfar Hamaccabia
9:00-12:00 noon
Plenary Session No. 3 — Plenary Hall Reports from the workshops Debates and adoption of resolutions Closing of the Conference
Remarks: Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Yaakov Tsur, Minister of Absorption Mr. Chaim Aharon, Head of Aliya and Absorption Department
Summation: A Representative of the Magshimim Mr. Arye L. Dutzin, Chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency Festive Lunch — Maccabiah Hall Adjournment

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هكذا من الأصل

Along Two Fronts

Trying to Use the Military as An Instrument of Diplomacy

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

WITH quick precision, President Reagan inserted American armed forces into two complex international problems last week, demonstrating again the measured activism with which he has tried to inch the United States out of its deep, post-Vietnam aversion to using military power in support of foreign policy. But the two moves, against Libya and Nicaragua, were so fleeting, so low in risk for American servicemen and so tangential to the basic conflicts that they also showed the severe restrictions on America's power.

It is still not very far to the outer limit of this country's tolerance for military entanglement. Mr. Reagan stepped across that line by sending American troops to Lebanon in 1982 and 1983, but was flexible enough to pull back when the involvement grew protracted, costly and ineffectual. He stayed within the limit with the invasion of Grenada in 1983, where the brevity of the fight and the clear-cut victory satisfied his public's penchant for happy endings. Last week, too, the engagements were brief and painless for the United States, with forces of the Mediterranean Sixth Fleet hitting Libyan missile sites and patrol boats for two days running, and United States Army helicopters ferrying Honduran troops into a border area to counter an incursion by the army units of neighboring Nicaragua. Not a single American was hurt.

But few serious conflicts have neat conclusions. And judging from the worried observations of many Congressmen as the Senate narrowly approved Mr. Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid to Nicaraguan rebels, the specter of an indefinite, losing military commitment continues to revive the trauma of the war in Vietnam 11 years after the fall of Saigon. "That is the issue I think my people respond to more than anything else — Vietnam," said Representative David E. Bonior, Democrat of Minnesota.

The Use of Muscle

Since World War II, the United States has passed through periods of assertiveness and hesitation about using its muscle. In seeing military force as a tool of foreign policy, President Reagan is more in the mold of Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson than of Presidents Eisenhower, Ford and Carter. The Eisenhower years were marked by caution; the Nixon years began with intensive attacks on North Vietnam and ended in withdrawal and defeat; the Ford and Carter Administrations inherited the wounds of the war and the resulting sense of impotence, and rarely used the military. Now, the Reagan Administration finds the country in a phase of transition, perhaps to an earlier mood.

"It is a reversion," said Richard K. Betts, a military analyst at the Brookings Institution, a movement toward a pre-Vietnam frame of mind in which "intervention and moderate use of American military power were quite

common," he observed. "People want to be strong and be astride the globe, but they don't want to spill their blood and get into entanglements."

An awareness of such ambivalence may explain why the Reagan Administration used the tactics it did last week to gain the instant political support needed for rapid military decisions. In both the Libyan and Nicaraguan cases, longstanding problems were highlighted and made to seem like extraordinary events. The Nicaraguan assault on rebel bases in Honduras, coming amid Congressional debate on aid to the insurgents, was described by the White House and the State Department as the largest and deepest penetration of Honduran territory ever, but a senior American intelligence official minimized it as rather routine, similar in size and locale to numerous other incursions.

Lessons of Lebanon

In the Libyan case, White House aides asserted that the show of force was prompted by Libyan agents' having "pinpointed" American diplomats for possible attack. But Administration experts on terrorism said there was nothing new in the Libyan surveillance of American embassies and personnel, a constant concern for years. Formally, the Administration sent the fleet into the contested Gulf of Sidra to exercise navigational rights. But officials calculated that Libya would shoot and provide cause for retaliation that would punish Libya for its support of terrorism. (Qaddafi says he won, page 2.)

Not that officials take lightly the threat of Libyan-sponsored terrorism or the forward posture of the burgeoning Nicaraguan army. But a superpower's military force is a blunt instrument, not a stiletto. It is not fine enough a tool to fight terrorism. It does not work well against nationalistic insurgencies, as the Soviet Union has learned in Afghanistan. And the more often military power is used in futility, the less formidable it seems.

In Lebanon, the projection of military force without sufficient political commitment from the American people proved damaging. As long as the American battleship New Jersey was steaming silently off the coast, it was a threatening image of power. When it fired its huge guns, mostly missing, Lebanese militiamen relaxed and the threat shrank. Finally, the October 1983 truck bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut, in which 241 servicemen died, replaced the New Jersey as a symbol of American power, or the lack of it.

"The threat of force is very important to diplomacy including the use of force," said Mark Falcoff, a specialist on Latin America at the American Enterprise Institute. "Reagan knows there's a limit to what he can do without consensus." In his weekly radio talk yesterday, the President said, "American power, as long as it is used wisely and justly, is an undying symbol of hope for oppressed peoples around the world." Since Mr. Reagan also speaks with patriotic fervor about the dangers posed to American security by such countries as Libya and Nicaragua, he forces himself to back his words with action from time to time.

...And Drawing a Reluctant Ally Into a Difficult Conflict

By JAMES LeMOYNE

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
It began early last week with a Sandinista attack on Nicaraguan guerrilla bases in Honduras. It ended four days later with 14 United States Army helicopters, piloted by American soldiers, flying Honduran troops into a border war zone—a major step up in Washington's efforts to protect the rebels.

The battle on the Honduran border quickly cut through diplomatic niceties to lay bare the unspoken commitments that underlie the Reagan Administration's support for the guerrilla war. American helicopters were flown to within a few miles of the volatile frontier and, diplomats and Honduran analysts said, Honduras was drawn deeper into a conflict it would rather ignore.

The embarrassing publicity about the guerrilla bases inside Honduras appeared to strain Honduran tolerance for the rebels, or contras. "The Hondurans are really sick of the contras," said a diplomat with close ties to the Government. "They tolerate them because the United States tells them to."

Honduras, which has ignored past Sandinista attacks on rebel bases, did not want to make an issue of the incursion, two well-informed diplomats said. Rather, when Sandinistas shot down a Honduran helicopter on March 19, President José Azcona Hoyo telephoned President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua seeking to calm tensions.

To persuade Honduras to tolerate the rebel camps, Washington has pledged its support against any Nicaraguan attack. But with backing for the rebels shaky in Congress, Hondurans may have begun to question that commitment. The Administration tried to reassure them by airlifting Honduran troops to the border, a well-placed diplomat said, an otherwise odd maneuver, since Honduras has helicopters and planes of its own.

Honduran hopes of keeping the incident as quiet as possible were brushed aside when President Reagan announced \$20 million in emergency military aid and condemned the Sandinista attack as a threat to Honduras. The United States Embassy reportedly told the Hondurans to request the aid but did not tell them the Sandinista incursion would be made a public issue.

As if to make clear the two countries' differences, while Administration officials proclaimed a threat to Honduran sovereignty, President Azcona and his Government went to the beach for an Easter vacation. And the powerful Honduran air force, which had chastised the Sandinistas last year, remained on the ground.

A visit near the area of battle left little doubt that the Sandinistas had

More Indictments The Cloud Over City Hall

Until last week, the accusations and investigations that have dominated New York City's public affairs for more than two months had produced only one indictment. But the pace picked up when, in rapid succession,

Federal and state grand juries indicted eight people, including Stanley M. Friedman, the Bronx Democratic leader and one of New York's most influential political figures—all on charges involving bribes allegedly paid by private companies to obtain contracts with the city's Parking Violations Bureau.

Mr. Friedman was accused of bribing Donald R. Manes, the former Queens Borough President, and Geoffrey G. Lindenauer, the former deputy director of the parking agency, to obtain fraudulently a \$22 million contract for a computer company he represented. According to the indictment, Mr. Friedman secretly held for the two officials as much as \$1.4 million worth of stock in the company, Citisource Inc. The officials, in turn, were said to have been instrumental in winning for the company a



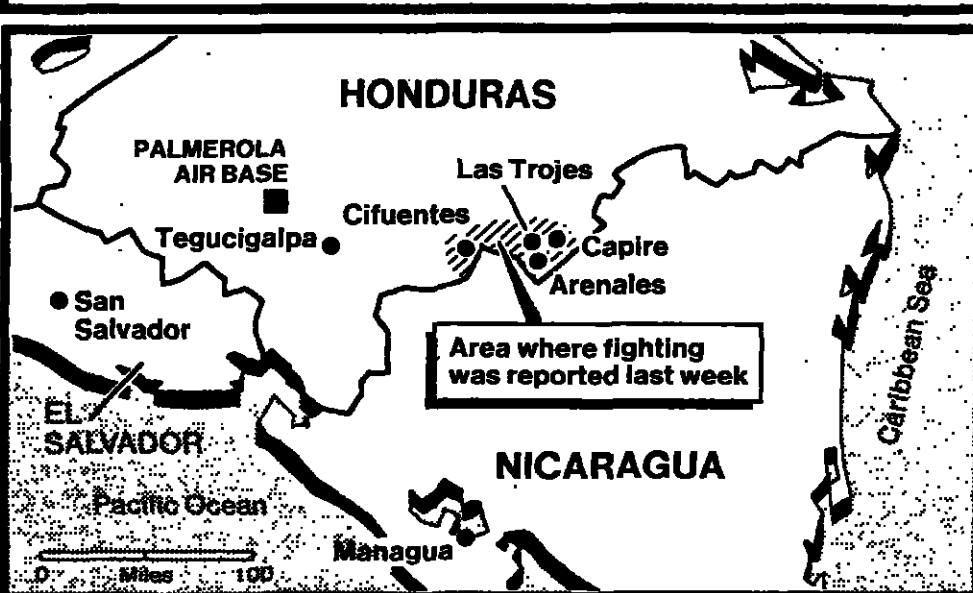
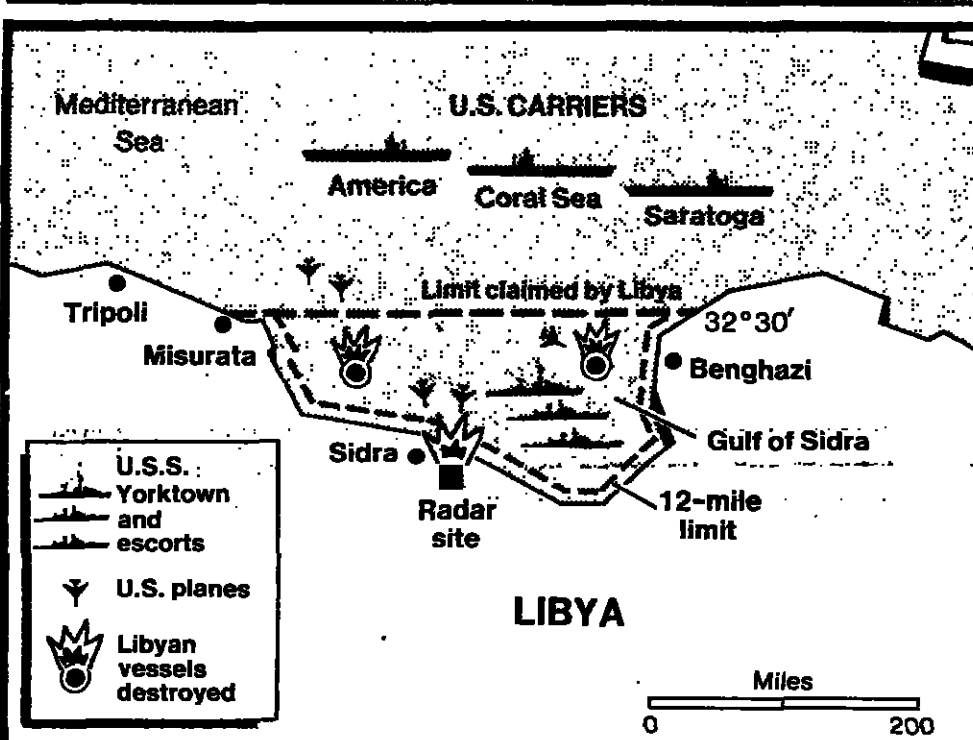
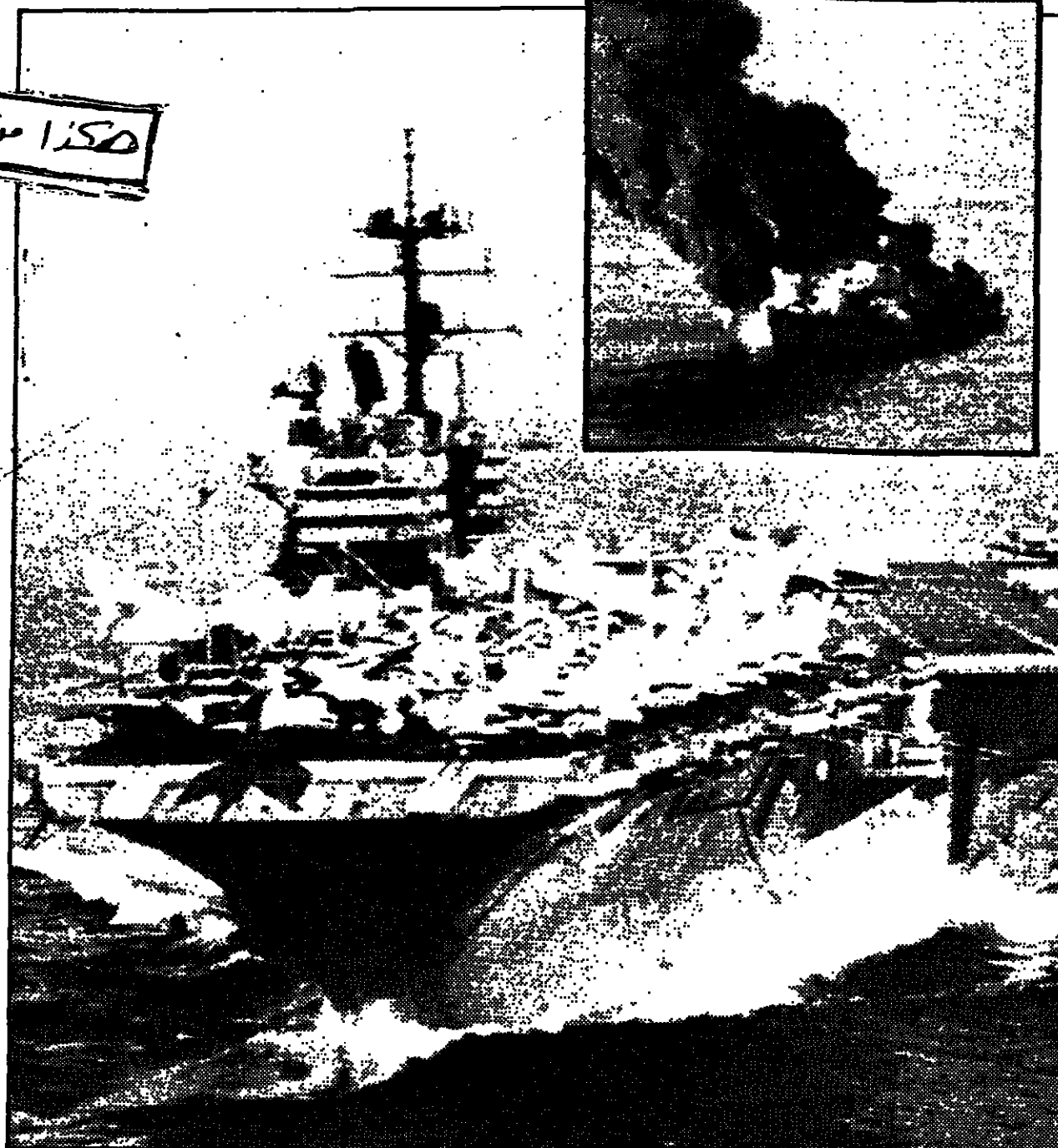
Stanley M. Friedman

contract to develop a hand-held computer for traffic agents. Five officers of Citisource were also named as defendants.

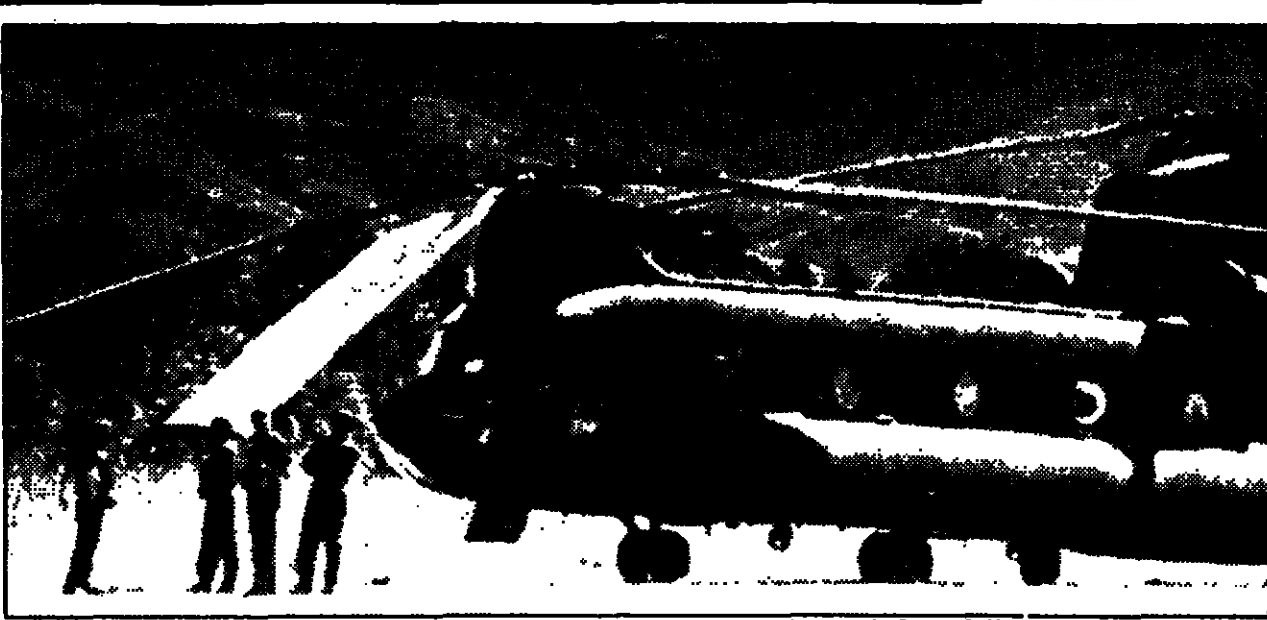
Mr. Friedman denied the charges. Mr. Lindenauer pleaded guilty March 10 to separate Fed-

eral charges that he had extorted \$40,000 in bribes from collection agencies. Mr. Manes committed suicide on March 13.

The day before the Friedman indictment, a Federal panel charged two former city officials with turning the Parking Violations Bureau into a racketeering enterprise. Lester N. Shafraan, the bureau's former director, was charged with receiving at least \$12,000 in bribes from a company that collected delinquent parking fines for the city. Michael J. Lazar, the city's Transportation Administrator in the mid-1970's, was accused of paying at least \$20,000 in bribes to Mr. Lindenauer on behalf of another collection agency. Both former officials pleaded not guilty. Mr. Manes and Mr. Lindenauer were named as unindicted "co-racketeers."



The carrier Saratoga off the coast of Libya last week; Libyan vessel hit by U.S. missile in the Gulf of Sidra; Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, and, below, U.S. Army helicopter waiting to transport Honduran troops toward an area where Nicaraguan forces were reported to be fighting anti-Government rebels.



Reuters (carrier); U.S. Navy via Associated Press (Libyan vessel); Sygma (Qaddafi); Associated Press (helicopter)

indeed launched a large attack. Several peasants described hearing sounds of at least three days of heavy combat. Journalists were shown five bodies that appeared to be those of Sandinista soldiers. Ultimately the Nicaraguan Government admitted hitting rebel bases, leaving their location diplomatically vague.

According to Hondurans and diplomats, at least 800 Sandinista troops attacked the main rebel training school—10 miles inside Honduras and about 140 miles east of Tegucigalpa. Other Sandinistas hit a rebel airfield 40 miles farther north, and Sandinistas also reportedly attacked Miskito Indian bases near the Caribbean coast. The activity appeared to be a coordinated assault, but it remained uncertain if it was as large as Washington said it was. It may have been only a little larger than an attack last year on the main rebel base at Las Vegas, Honduras, which the Administration chose to ignore.

Militarily, neither the rebels nor the Sandinistas seemed to have cause for self-congratulation. The rebels let the Sandinistas penetrate their most sensitive base, and they were forced to defend a fixed position. For hit-

and-run guerrillas, that amounted to a tactical defeat. But the Sandinistas appear to have met unexpectedly strong resistance. Confirmation was impossible to obtain but casualties on both sides were apparently heavy.

Politically, the consequences may ultimately fall more in favor of the Sandinistas. They appear to have given up trying to influence the debate in Congress, having concluded that the rebels will get more American help. The Sandinistas evidently decided to embarrass the Honduran Government and force the Administration to defend the rebels at a time of little consensus in the United States. (What the Sandinistas say, page 2.)

In launching the attack, the Sandinistas continued to show willingness to play high stakes geopolitical poker and to call Washington's bluff at a sensitive moment.

The Hondurans have shown little willingness to die defending the guerrillas, and the border is more tense than ever. If the Sandinistas continue to attack the rebel bases, Washington may find that it has few cards left to play short of greater American involvement in what could become a brushfire war.

The World

Shultz, in Drive To Save Bases, Visits Testy Allies

Air Force and NATO jet fighters escorted George P. Shultz last week as he flew from Turkey to Greece to Italy — to protect him from possible attack by Libya, officials said. The only assaults were verbal, however, and they came from friends.

Turkey, which has not formally renewed the expired agreement covering more than 15 American bases and other installations, hit the Secretary of State "behind the ear," he said, demanding a 50 percent increase in its \$1 billion aid package and removal of quotas that limited United States imports of Turkish textiles to \$120 million last year.

Mr. Shultz conceded that quotas enacted by Congress to protect American jobs, were "a terrible system." But what with a trade deficit of \$135 billion and pressure on Congress to reduce all spending, Turkey would be lucky to get \$1 billion again this year, he said. Mr. Shultz left Ankara without obtaining approval for extending the accord on the bases.

In Greece, he was met by tens of thousands of leftists protesting both the presence of four American bases there and Reagan Administration policies toward Nicaragua and Libya. Moving about under heavy security protection, Mr. Shultz warned against "the threat of growing international lawlessness and terrorism."

But the Greek Socialist Party of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu condemned American naval maneuvers off Libyan shores.

The Greek bases agreement does not expire until 1988, however, and Mr. Papandreu has softened earlier threats not to renew it.

Yesterday in Rome, Mr. Shultz expressed frustration at the lack of support in Western Europe and the Middle East for American actions against Libya.

At Least 30 Die In South Africa

Even by its own bloody standards, South Africa was particularly violent last week. On one day alone — Wednesday — at least 30 people were reported killed by the police. Since the Pretoria Government lifted its state of emergency three weeks ago, the rate of killings has risen to five a day from fewer than four.

Violence was reported in Tembisa,

east of Johannesburg; Ntuzema, in Natal Province; Chesterville, near Durban, the Crossroads squatters camp outside Cape Town and Soweto. In KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, police officers guarding a liquor store were reported to have opened fire on 100 black attackers.

But the worst conflict came in the nominally independent "tribal homeland" of Bophuthatswana, where the police fired on a crowd of more than 5,000 protesting the detention of blacks. The authorities said 10 were killed; a community group put the number at 22. Almost 1,400 people, most of them blacks, have been killed since September 1984.

Meanwhile, a week after the Supreme Court overturned a banning order restricting Mkhutshali Jack, a black activist in Port Elizabeth, the authorities said they had lifted bans on Henry Fazzie, an associate of Mr. Jack, and Rowley Arenstein, an avowed Communist.

Korean Activists Are on the March

Anti-Government activists in South Korea kept up the pressure for constitutional reforms last week, with tens of thousands filling the streets of Pusan in the biggest anti-Government rally since President Chun Doo Hwan assumed power in 1980.

The activists want direct elections of the president by the time Mr. Chun's term expires in 1988. The president is now chosen indirectly, by an electoral college. Mr. Chun's Government contends that direct elections in 1988 would cause disruptions when Olympic Games are scheduled for Seoul.

In Pusan, South Korea's second-largest city, the anti-Government demonstration was called by the New Korea Democratic Party, the main opposition group, which plans similar rallies in other cities next month. The Government did not try to prevent the Pusan gathering, where Kim Young Sam, a dissident leader, said President Chun should heed events in the Philippines and "not be a second Marcos."

On Friday, 28 professors at Korea University in Seoul added their voices to the recent calls for reform from opposition politicians, Seoul's Roman Catholic primate and the National Council of Churches, a Protestant group.

James F. Clarity,
Milt Freudenheim
and Richard Levine

Sandinistas Believe U.S. Aid to the Contras Is Inevitable



Army gunners guarding the border with Nicaragua near Capire, Honduras, last week.

Associated Press

Why Nicaragua Picked A Curious Time to Strike

By STEPHEN KINZER

FROM A distance, it might have seemed that Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders had taken leave of their senses. In the midst of the debate in Washington on the Reagan Administration's request for \$100 million in aid to Nicaraguan rebels, a force of more than 1,000 Sandinista soldiers was reportedly conducting raids inside neighboring Honduras. The Sandinistas seemed to be confirming the Reagan Administration view that they are incurably militaristic and expansionist, that there will never be peace in Central America as long as they retain power in Managua. The launching of such a military operation just as Congress was considering aid to the rebels, or contras, seemed to be either calculated defiance or sheer stupidity.

What has been happening along the Nicaragua-Honduras border in recent weeks is, like so many other aspects of this partly clandestine war, difficult to pin down. But it does seem that the Sandinistas were not so much concerned with their geopolitical image as they were with carrying out a tactical military plan. Nicaraguan soldiers, it appears, did cross into Honduran territory, not with the intention of confronting Honduran troops but rather to attack rebels who maintain bases

there. For nearly a year, the Sandinista army has had the United States-backed insurgency well under control on the Nicaraguan side of the border. Yet it has not been able to stop rebel bands based in Honduras from infiltrating, attacking and escaping. Exploiting this Sandinista weakness, rebels have staged two major hit-and-run attacks in northern villages this month, blowing up an important electric power station and burning a complex of tobacco warehouses filled with leaves ready for export. Losses were in the millions of desperately needed dollars.

Pursuing the Rebels

The Sandinista army seems increasingly unwilling to respect the border; according to diplomats with access to Western intelligence reports, its forces have pursued rebels into Honduras several times this year. The contras have moved deeper inside Honduran territory to make such raids more difficult, but the Sandinistas apparently showed last week that they were willing to pay the price of operating five miles or more beyond their borders. The cost, by Sandinista figures, was 156 casualties, against at least 600 for the rebels. "The Sandinistas know they are never going to win this war as long as the contras can retreat and relax and reorganize and resupply themselves in Honduras," said one ambassador.

The Nicaragua-Honduras border is so porous

that thousands of contras regularly cross both ways with the tacit permission of the Honduran Government. Because of this, the Sandinistas view the border as a fiction, and dismiss as highly hypocritical American and Honduran outrage over their apparent incursions. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra acknowledged that Sandinista forces had attacked several contra camps, adding that "Honduras has lost sovereignty over part of its territory as the counter-revolutionaries have taken it over." But he delicately skirted the question of where the bases were. If they are in Nicaragua, the Sandinistas seemed to say, the outside world has no reason to complain. If they are in Honduras, then the Honduran Government is lying when it says no contras are based there.

The timing of the latest apparent incursion into Honduras was dictated by circumstance. The rebels seem to be regrouping, having launched several punishing attacks and are waiting for aid from Washington. And the Sandinista army wanted to strike at the contra camps now, just before the rainy season begins to bog down troop movements. In the face of these developments, the Sandinistas believed this was the time to attack, and they saw no reason to postpone a strike until the United States Congress had finished its debate over aid to the contras. They believe the Reagan Administration is irrevocably committed to their destruction, and have therefore lost much of whatever motivation they may have had to "consider" American responses before acting. "The only thing they are debating in Washington is how and when to destroy us," said a Sandinista commander, Omar Cabezas. After the Senate voted Thursday in favor of the contra aid proposal, the official Voice of Nicaragua radio station said, "Nothing good will come from Congress, and we must be prepared."

The Libyan Leader Shores Up Support

To Many Arabs, Qaddafi Can't Lose for Winning

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

TRIPOLI, LIBYA
As seen from Washington, the Sixth Fleet gave Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi a bloody nose last week. But in Arab political terms, it was Colonel Qaddafi who walked away the apparent winner.

Washington sent 30 ships into the Gulf of Sidra, denying the Libyan leader's claim to territorial rights in waters more than 12 miles off his shores. The Navy sank two Libyan boats deemed to be menacing United States ships and knocked out a SAM-

5 radar site, all without suffering a scratch, according to the Pentagon. In so doing, Washington seemed to be punishing Libya for supporting terrorists in the Middle East and elsewhere.

But the victory appeared to undermine the Administration's own policy of trying to isolate Colonel Qaddafi internationally and bring him down at home. "The fighting was counterproductive," said a diplomat from a moderate Arab country. "Qaddafi is now stronger than ever."

Inside Libya, popular discontent had been slowly rising as oil prices fell and the economy weakened. But

last week the nation rallied behind Colonel Qaddafi against a foreign threat, and army officers said to be disgruntled were forced further out of sight. Predictably, the Libyan leader claimed victory. He asserted that three American planes had been shot down and that an unexploded American missile had been recovered and would be given to the Russians for study.

Algerian Support

In the Middle East, Colonel Qaddafi's radical friends, Syria and Iran, promptly supported him as expected, in words at least. Even generally pro-American Arab countries such

as Jordan and Saudi Arabia joined in an Arab League denunciation of the United States, although Libya's call for sanctions was not adopted.

More importantly, according to Western and Arab diplomats, last week's skirmishes added Colonel Qaddafi's efforts for rapprochement with his North African neighbors. Since 1983, the region has been divided — an alliance of Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania faced a "union" of Morocco and Libya. When Libya expelled Tunisian workers last September, Algeria offered to defend Tunisia militarily.

But Colonel Qaddafi, attempting to break out of growing isolation,

opened talks in December with President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria. Mr. Benjedid had reasons to keep his distance, not the least being improved relations with the United States, which he visited last year. Nevertheless, shortly before American ships sailed into the Gulf of Sidra, Algeria and Libya concluded an agreement on trade and joint oil exploration. Last week, Mr. Benjedid was the first Arab leader to condemn the American naval maneuvers. Coincidentally, he went to Moscow on a state visit, taking along, according to the Libyans, a message from Colonel Qaddafi.

Libya's ties with Morocco, mean-

while, appeared unaffected. And Tunisia and Mauritania are small countries that live by diplomatic accommodation and now seem likely to follow Algeria in improving relations with Libya, Arab diplomats say.

As for Libya's strongest Arab neighbor, Egypt, Colonel Qaddafi and President Hosni Mubarak remain bitter enemies. But Arab analysts said last week's incidents would fuel nationalist objections in Egypt to Mr. Mubarak's pro-American policies.

The Arabs had begun to rally around Colonel Qaddafi in January after the United States called, with small success, for an economic embargo of Libya. Many Western and Arab diplomats say the best American policy toward Libya would be neglect. Libya, they note, has only three million people.

Swift Revenge Follows Another Attack on Qiryat Shemona

By IRHAN A. HIJAZI

BEIRUT, LEBANON
IN the summer of 1982, Israel, hoping to clear its northern border of guerrillas and protect the towns of Galilee from the Palestine Liberation Organization's rocket attacks and infiltrators, drove an estimated 12,000 P.L.O. guerrillas out of Beirut and southern Lebanon.

But in recent months, the guerrillas have been moving back into Beirut, and some have been heading south, toward the Israeli border. Last week, the deadly cycle of guerrilla attack and Israeli retaliation seemed to resume. A Soviet-made Katyusha rocket slightly injured four Israelis Thursday at a school in Qiryat Shemona, which, before the Israeli invasion, was the symbol of all northern Israeli settlements exposed to P.L.O. attacks. The wounded were the first civilian casualties suffered by Israel as a result of rocket attacks from Lebanon since the start of the Israeli invasion in June 1982.

A Palestinian spokesman in southern Lebanon said four rockets had been fired at a military academy in the town by guerrillas of Al Fatah, the faction that is the power base of Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. leader. Israel's revenge was swift: within hours its planes bombed two sites, near the port city of Sidon, that are being used by Al Fatah as it

re-establishes itself in southern Lebanon. The police said 15 people had been killed and 25 injured.

The new clash had seemed inevitable. During the last month, Israelis had skirmished with guerrillas near the Lebanese border and foiled raids on Galilee settlements. And 10 days ago, Salah Khalaf, Mr. Arafat's second in command, said all the guerrillas were back in Beirut and in position to resume the struggle against Israel.

Mr. Khalaf's statement heightened tensions among the Lebanese, whose several militias are still fighting a civil war that began 11 years ago in clashes between the Palestinians and Christian militiamen.

The guerrilla presence in Beirut is still relatively discreet, confined to the refugee camps in southern Beirut. But they attract attention when they clash with Shiite militiamen. Militiamen of Amal, the mainstream Shiite movement, have set up roadblocks at the camps, and there are frequent gun battles.

With help from Syria, anti-Arafat forces seized virtual control of Palestinian refugee camps in the north in 1984, and they have been trying to maintain control in camps here and in the south. But Arafat loyalists have clung to a foothold in Beirut and have begun to set up near the Ain Khilweh camp.

Two weeks ago, Al Fatah said in Sidon that four

of its guerrillas had been killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol after crossing the border into Israel. The communiqué said four Israeli soldiers also died in the ensuing battle near the settlement of Zarit. It was the first time since 1982 that Al Fatah reported having fought in such an action.

After the Israeli army had cornered the Palestinians in West Beirut in August 1982, the 12,000 guerrillas were evacuated to eight Arab countries, most of them to Tunisia and Syria, and began almost at once to start re-entering areas of eastern and northern Lebanon still controlled by Syria. Syria has allowed some anti-Arafat guerrillas to return to Lebanon but continues to keep the leash on the bulk of P.L.O. fighters established in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa section of eastern Lebanon.

Damascus has been encouraging Lebanese resistance groups engaged in fighting the Israelis and their surrogate, the South Lebanon Army, in the south. But it has been reluctant to let Lebanon again become a main base for the Palestine Liberation Organization, fearing this might provoke another Israeli invasion.

Neither Lebanese officials nor knowledgeable Palestinians expect to see Mr. Arafat himself in Beirut any time soon. But one retired Lebanese army officer said, "The question is not whether Arafat will come back here, but when he will return."



Rescue workers carrying a wounded Palestinian to a hospital in Sidon, Lebanon, after Israeli planes bombed guerrilla bases last week.

Associated Press

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New Documents

Waldheim's Past Is Making the U.N. Anxious

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

President Corazon C. Aquino in Manila last week, signing proclamation abolishing the National Assembly.

agency drew a distinction between lingering "reactionaries" and the obviously popular President whom they praised for "carrying out measures to dismantle the fascist structures." They said they were prepared to negotiate a nationwide cease-fire but would not first lay down their arms as Aquino aides insist.

As dangerous as that problem is, the new President has inherited an even more urgent challenge in the sorry national economy. Mr. Marcos left her a record budget deficit and a populist fervor that would seem to demand quick improvements.

But the crowds remain content to mostly cheer, stare and smile at the steadily confident Mrs. Aquino. For their sake as much as her own, she faces the subtle problem of reviving a healthy political opposition in this provisional period while she exercises nearly absolute powers. The remnants of the Marcos machine, thrown from their jobs in the Assembly, rallied against her as a new dictator. But the next true opposition might as easily spring from the Aquino "unity" ranks, where there is growing rivalry for provincial and city hall spoils between her Laban Party and the Unido politicians who had expediently joined her.

A new opposition and a fresh body politic may have to await the coming out of the Marcos era. The former President continues to be viewed as such a singular malefactor that the issue of prosecuting his apparent co-conspirators seems in danger of being lost. Mrs. Aquino promises thorough score-settling but usually refers to human rights abuses, where her political fervor is rooted. Retribution in the more amorphous area of "crony" economic pillage remains less defined under the Marcos shadow that still marks the nation.

The Filipino binges of peering into the private, sordid world of the exiled Marcos family may have peaked last week with the disclosure that President Ferdinand E. Marcos had commandeered not one but three dialysis machines to treat the kidney disease he long endured suffering. The Filipino people seem to have a capacity for forgiving such mortal excesses. In this weekend of Christian Passiontide, they cried out for national atonement. President Aquino rested and conferred privately, moving into the second month of her long six-year adventure as President.

THE new Philippine Government advanced last week on the trail of hundreds of millions of dollars pocketed by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Switzerland, in an unusual breach of banking secrecy, froze all holdings of the Marcos family and their associates. Secrecy, said the Swiss Banking Commission, "does not protect criminals." But the commission would not say if Mr. Marcos, as reported, had \$800 million in one Swiss account.

tors said a former Marcos financial aide, Jose Y. Campos, had agreed to cooperate. He provided an affidavit describing offshore corporations he had organized for Mr. Marcos in the Netherlands Antilles and Panama. The investigators are hoping that Ronaldo C. Gapud, a Manila banker, will give them details of confidential Marcos accounts. His name and that of Mr. Campos appeared on checks and receipts for millions of dollars that Mr. Marcos brought with him to the United States.

Philippine investigating commission, complained that the Pentagon was withholding Marcos documents pertaining to diversion of United States military aid.

In Washington, American businessmen answered Congressmen's questions about the Marcos family's New York real estate. According to a document made public in Manila, Mr. Marcos and Joseph E. Bernstein, one of the Americans, were involved in an offshore corporation that owned at least one large building in midtown Manhattan.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people in a street. In the foreground, a person is bent over, possibly washing or sorting through debris. The background shows a dense crowd and buildings.

Demonstrators setting fires on a street in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, last week.

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

that former Duvalier officials accused of cruelty and corruption have gone unpunished.

Many Haitians had begun to think a civilian could do a better job. The sentiment was no less strongly felt among the country's small, educated elite. But these people, including politicians who intend to run for president, cautioned that the military remained the country's only institution with even a semblance of structure, manpower and more-or-less standard operating procedures.

It was thus the only organization that could hope to keep order and put down any attempted comeback by the hated Duvalier special police, the Tontons Macoute. Now disbanded, the Macoute, who once numbered 15,000, have dropped out of sight. A few were killed, but most of them are believed to be still at large in the country.

Remembering the Marines

Despite that threat, some businessmen doubted that General Namphy, an earnest but far from magnetic officer could regain public confidence. They say they believe the general, who has repeatedly said he has no political ambitions, may eventually step down, hand the country to a civilian, and agree to continue as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

If General Namphy were to balk and resort to force to quell the growing clamor, his crackdown would probably have to be a limited one. It seemed unlikely that Haitians—or the United States, for that matter—would

tolerate a return to brutality reminiscent of the Duvaliers. However, if the general angrily opted out, leaving a civilian government without military backing, the result would be chaos, according to many businessmen, politicians and diplomats.

Many Haitians believe that a wild disruption could lead to intervention by the United States. Washington sent the Marines to Haiti in 1915, and they stayed 19 years.

A civilian mentioned as a possible alternative to General Namphy is Gerard Gourgue, the human rights activist. Mr. Gourgue, who gained a following as one of two civilians in the interim Government, resigned in protest 10 days ago. He said he had been embarrassed by the failure to prosecute Tontons Macoute as criminals, and he was reported to be distressed because no progress had been made in investigating the large-scale theft of public money by the Duvaliers and other Haitian officials.

Evidently jarred when Mr. Gourgue resigned, General Namphy reorganized the interim Government and Cabinet, getting rid of members who had drawn the most fire as former Duvalier aides and reducing the six-man ruling council to what some regarded as a more manageable three members.

But, according to Hubert de Ronceray, a leading politician who last week counseled tolerance and patience toward General Namphy, the "country is still not satisfied."

DELEGATES, officials and other employees of the United Nations reacted with dismay last week, and many said they were concerned that the world organization could be damaged by the picture emerging in newly uncovered documents from German and Yugoslav archives of Kurt Waldheim's role as a German officer in World War II.

Mr. Waldheim's war record was not an issue when he ran for Secretary General of the United Nations in 1971, 1976 and 1981. Questions were occasionally asked about reported Nazi connections, but "he always rejected and denied these charges," said Françoise Giuliani, Mr. Waldheim's spokeswoman for six years. Other United Nations officials said they had no reason to disbelieve what he had told them: that his military career had ended in December 1941, when he was wounded in the leg on the Eastern front near the Russian town of Orel.

Afterward, Mr. Waldheim wrote in his recently published autobiography, "I made a formal request to be permitted to resume my law studies and take my master's degree and, rather to my surprise, this was granted." There were delays because documents "had been hidden in obscure and often widely scattered places," he wrote. "I finally obtained my degree in 1944."

But German war documents that came to light this month say he was attached in the early 1940's to a German army command that brutally attacked Yugoslav partisans and engaged in the mass deportation of Greek Jews; that as a young man he was enrolled in two Nazi groups; and that he was awarded Croatia's Zvonimir medal as a member of a Nazi unit accused of killing thousands of civilians in 1942.

"Frankly, all these allegations come as a tremendous surprise, a shock, to all of us who worked with him," said Under Secretary General William B. Buffum, an American. "All we had to go on was what he told us." Agreed Constantine Moushoutas, chief delegate of Cyprus: "There was nothing in the corridors of the U.N. to indicate he was to be accused later."

Mr. Waldheim, now the leading candidate for president of Austria, has since acknowledged that he served in the units in question, but he said his role was minor and he had no knowledge of war crimes. Last week, documents from West German military archives said he had filed intelligence reports. And the World Jewish Congress released documents that, it said, identified him as an intelligence officer with responsibility for questioning Allied prisoners and checking the loyalty of fellow intelligence officers. A Belgrade newspaper said Yugoslav War Crimes Commission documents listed Mr. Waldheim in 1947 as a war criminal wanted in connection with "murder, slaughter, shooting of hostages and ravaging of property by burning of settlements." Denouncing the latest charges as "pure lies and malicious acts," Mr. Waldheim insisted that other documents in the archives would refute them.

Sealed File in Archives

As they heatedly discussed the charges in the lounges and corridors last week, United Nations officials said they could not understand why 40 years had passed before the accusations became known. If the charges are true, they asked, why did Yugoslavia not make them known? Why was he hired in Austria's Foreign Ministry, later becoming Foreign Minister? Was the United States or the Soviet Union aware of the charges? United States officials declined to comment.

United Nations delegates were surprised to hear that, according to a document in the National Archives in Washington, a file on Mr. Waldheim is among 40,000 from the United Nations War Crimes Commission sealed in United Nations Archives. United Nations officials refused to say whether a Waldheim file exists. Last week, Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, asked Secretary of State George P. Shultz to request the Waldheim file and called on the Central Intelligence Agency to investigate.

Concerned about the possible damage to the world organization, which was already feeling vulnerable in the face of severe budget cuts, delegates such as Kishore Mahbubani of Singapore found it "upsetting that even though the revelations came out four years after he left the U.N., somehow the U.N. gets tarred by the same brush." Other diplomats suggested that candidates in this year's election for Secretary General should undergo the same sort of personal scrutiny as Americans running for President.



Kurt Waldheim in Vienna this month, discussing allegations about his ties to the Nazis.

The Nation

NASA Promises More Flights And Tighter Rules

"We want to make it clear to all our customers that we are getting back into business," Adm. Richard H. Truly, the space shuttle's new director, told employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in an upbeat speech last week. But he made it clear that it would hardly be business as usual.

For starters, Admiral Truly said the spacecraft would be launched only in daylight and warm weather. It would carry only astronauts, not civilians, and would not land at Cape Canaveral, Fla., where the weather is more changeable and the runway narrower than those in California.

The admiral also promised that all aspects of the craft and the procedures to launch it would be reviewed

and, if necessary, changed. That meant not just the hardware but also NASA's chain of command, budget, decision-making and schedule, which — if all goes well — calls for nine shuttle launchings in the first year of resumed flights, 14 in the second and 18 in the third.

In a switch that will delay the Reagan Administration's efforts to spread the free enterprise gospel in space, five to seven of the first year's flights will be devoted to the military. That will delay commercial payloads, through which the shuttle was to earn some of its keep, and scientific payloads such as planetary probes and space telescopes.

All this depends, of course, on correcting flaws in the solid fuel booster rockets that NASA believes caused the Jan. 28 explosion that destroyed the Challenger and killed its crew of seven. A team of engineers — none of whom were involved in the decisions that led to the Challenger's launching — has been formed to direct the

boosters' overhaul.

Meanwhile, high seas and strong winds off the Florida coast hindered efforts to retrieve more wreckage from the spacecraft for most of the week. According to reports, the remains of four crew members had been identified.

Senate Defeats Budget Measure

The new balanced-budget law has claimed an early victim in the Senate — the proposed balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution. Though the chamber approved the amendment 69 to 31 only three years ago, last week the Republican leadership was able to muster on its behalf only 66 votes, one short of the number required.

Triumphant opponents and disappointed advocates agreed that the key was the passage in December of "Gramm-Rudman," the measure mandating that the Federal deficit be brought to zero by 1991. They said the new law allowed past supporters of the amendment to vote "no" this time, even though the balanced-budget law extends for only five years. The Senate, said Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who is majority leader, "won't revisit this issue" in 1986, and it is unlikely to come up in the Democratic House.

Among those disappointed by the vote was President Reagan, who has for years given top priority to a constitutional amendment that would

prevent the Government from spending more than it takes in. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the President may now turn to the states, campaigning for a constitutional convention on the matter. Over the years, advocates of the amendment have won passage of a call to convention in 32 states. The approval of 34 states is necessary.

Motive Is Focus Of Espionage Trial

Espionage trials tend to be complicated, drawn-out affairs, and the case of Jerry A. Whitworth, who is accused of providing the Walker family spy ring with details about highly classified Navy codes, clearly will be no exception. Nearly three weeks were devoted to such preliminaries as settling on a jury.

But in a Federal courthouse in San Francisco, the opposing lawyers finally moved to center stage last week. In his opening argument, Assistant United States Attorney William S. Farmer portrayed Mr. Whitworth as a sailor who spied for the Soviet Union because the price was right. Mr. Whitworth, a former Navy communications specialist, is said to have received at least \$322,000 in the conspiracy before he retired from the service in 1983. During the nine years in which he has been accused of spying, his Navy assignments included tours on two aircraft carriers and duty at a satellite communications station on the In-

dian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

A defense attorney, Tony Tamburello, described his client, who has pleaded not guilty, as simply a close friend of Mr. Walker wrongly caught in the Government's net. "The entire power and weight of the United States Government is going to be lowered on Mr. Whitworth," Mr. Tamburello said, "not for what he did but for what John Walker and his family did."

Mr. Walker, a retired Navy warrant officer, was arrested in May on espionage charges. In short order, so were his son, Michael, a Navy clerk, and his brother Arthur, a retired Navy lieutenant commander. Arthur was convicted in a brief nonjury

trial; Michael and John entered guilty pleas. As part of his plea agreement, John Walker consented to testify against Mr. Whitworth in exchange for a reduced sentence for his son.

Altogether, the prosecution has drawn up a list of more than 350 witnesses for the Whitworth trial, which is expected to continue into June. Most of the first week's witnesses seemed to have been called to the box to provide the jury with a crash course on the intricacies — and importance — of military encoding devices.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

Verbatim: Sharing Responsibility

"The bill is a reflection of changing times and changing roles between the Federal Government, the states and the private sector. It shows a greater appreciation of the need to share responsibility for the infrastructure and of the environmental problems caused by these projects."

Edward R. Osann

director, the National Wildlife Federation water resources program, on passage in the Senate of major water construction bill that requires beneficiaries to share the costs.

Energy Policy: Avoiding Another Crisis

Taming America's Thirst for Imported Oil



WASHINGTON
IN the spring of 1977, with the United States importing a record 8.5 million barrels of oil a day — 46 percent of its needs —

President Carter unveiled a program to meet an energy challenge that he called "the moral equivalent of war." Among the plan's seven goals was cutting imports in half by 1985.

To the surprise of many, and with the aid of doubled prices, the nation did exactly that. Imports last year averaged 4.2 million barrels a day. What's more, the main sources had shifted so that the nation's reliance on politically volatile Middle East producers dropped by far more than half.

Oil prices have tumbled from \$26 a barrel late last year to around \$12. And in Geneva last week, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries again adjourned a meeting without agreeing on how to stabilize the market.

Sliding prices have had their benefits for the United States, some of which were dramatically illustrated last week. One was a drop in February of 0.4 percent in the Consumer Price Index, the first since December 1982 and the biggest in more than 32 years. And lower oil prices were a principal reason the nation's foreign trade deficit shrank by \$4 billion, to \$12.5 billion last month.

Now there is concern that America could again become vulnerable to supply disruptions because import patterns are shifting. Saudi Arabia, for instance, which during much of last year was not among the 10 top American suppliers, is back up to No. 3, behind Canada and Mexico.

Furthermore, slumping prices have prompted several major domestic companies to announce huge cuts in exploration budgets, and many wells, now uneconomic, have been abandoned. Because of the high start-up costs and the wells' low output, experts say, they are unlikely to be reopened unless the price of crude rises to \$30 or more. At the same time, lower prices have begun to spur demand, generating fears that the conservation ethic might be eroding. Detroit, to cite one example, is again making and selling big cars.

Several proposals have been offered to prevent the United States from slipping back into a dangerously high level of dependence on foreign oil; others remain in the talking stage. Following are outlines of the more widely discussed ideas.

— ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.

Impose an Oil Import Fee

The proposal. Several versions have been offered by senators for recession-struck energy-producing states. One would put a \$5-a-barrel levy on imported crude and a \$10 tax on refined products; another would impose a floating fee tied to an as yet unspecified target. If it was \$22 a barrel and oil went to \$18, the fee would be \$4 a barrel; if oil went to \$16, the fee would rise to \$6.

The pros and cons. By stabilizing prices, an import fee would help the domestic industry, allowing more exploration. Drawbacks include higher costs for petrochemical producers; an uneven regional impact on consumers — areas like New England where residents use oil to heat their homes would be particularly hard-hit — and a potentially disastrous effect on friendly neighbors such as Mexico.

The prospects. The Administration, which briefly hinted at receptivity, now stoutly opposes the idea, in part because the White House insists that consumers should benefit from lower prices. Chances of enactment remain slim. But an import fee might come to pass as part of a tax revision bill, because its revenues could support tax incentives for business.

Stockpile Oil

The proposal. In its 1987 budget, the Administration proposed that the Government stop filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when it reaches 500 million barrels, as it will in the next few weeks. But the Energy Department said last week that it was reconsidering.

The pros and cons. Supporters argue that prices are low and the system should be kept going. Opponents say that when deficits are high, four months' reserve is enough.

The prospects. A deal to buy Mexican oil is possible.

Use More Natural Gas

The proposal. There are a number, including the repeal of the 1978 Fuel Use Act, which bars burning gas in new industrial boilers and electric generating plants, and lowering industrial rates to the level of residential ones. Other proposals include lifting Federal price controls on "old" gas to encourage suppliers holding it to put it on the market.

The pros and cons. Supporters argue that so far, gas deregulation has benefited the consumer and that the more gas the nation uses, the less oil it will consume. Opponents, including consumer groups, say that lifting controls on old gas will force prices up because producers will see a chance to make a profit.

The prospects. The Administration is introducing a broad deregulation measure this month. Because of the complications of the subject, not to mention the 1986 elections, it is not likely to go anywhere soon.

Impose A Gasoline Tax

The proposal. The tax would be paid by motorists at the pump.

The pros and cons. Widely seen by economists and others as the "least worst" energy tax, a gasoline tax could raise much more revenue than an oil import fee and do more to discourage consumption. But it does not aid production.

The prospects. Enactment seems unlikely, for the same reasons that passage of an oil import fee does, though in this case the regional opposition comes from the West, where driving distances are great.

Encourage Nuclear Power

The proposal. One measure in the House would encourage standardized plants and provide a simplified, one-stop licensing process so costs can be predicted.

The pros and cons. Supporters say it is irresponsible not to proceed with nuclear power generation. Opponents say that the plants are expensive and unreliable, and that the risk of accident is too high, particularly in an economy that is not growing so fast as 20 years ago.

The prospects. With 15 percent of the nation's electricity nuclear-generated but many plants operating under huge cost overruns, the House measure could pass.

Promote Coal

The proposal. Again, there are many. They include ending the moratorium on leasing Federally owned coal lands, going slow on curbing acid rain and retaining the depletion tax incentive the tax revision bill would change. A measure permitting the use of eminent domain powers for coal-

slurry pipelines has often been discussed, as has permitting railroads to charge more for carrying coal.

The pros and cons. Supporters of the various measures argue that it is in the national interest to use more coal and that the more coal is dug, the less expensive it will get. Opponents call coal burning plants polluters that will never be really economic because it costs too much to burn coal cleanly. An acid-rain bill now in the Senate, they point out, has a price tag of \$6 billion a year.

The prospects. Coal slurry is a perennial loser because of railroad opposition; there may be a future to allowing railroads to raise prices.

Boost Domestic Production

The proposal. Again, there are many. Several would repeal the "windfall profits" tax on newly discovered domestic oil. Others include protecting tax incentives and leasing more offshore tracts.

The pros and cons. Those who would repeal the windfall profit tax point out that it raises practically no revenues with prices so low. Opponents consider such proposals part of a "drain America first" resource policy.

The prospects. Oil preferences will probably survive in any tax bill; the rest is uncertain.

'Soft' Sources and Conservation

The proposal. The Senate tax revision bill would extend for 10 years all so-called renewable-energy tax credits. Intended to increase the use of solar and other "soft" energy sources, they expired last year. Some argue that Federal conservation standards should be imposed on appliances and home insulation as well as cars. There is no specific proposal to increase hydroelectric output, which accounts for 11 percent of the nation's electricity now.

The pros and cons. They are many. Those who favor deregulation generally resist Federal standards. Many of the measures discussed would save little energy.

The prospects. Federal support for developing technology to convert the United States' vast resources of oil shale and coal to gas or liquid fuels grew after the gasoline lines of the 1970's. A Government-sponsored synthetic Fuels Corporation goes out of business next month.



Investment 'Fever' Sweeps Japan

Affluent society finds other ways to amass savings

By SUSAN CHIRA

TOKYO — Many years ago, when Eikan Kyu was a young and prize-winning novelist, he appealed his contemporaries by abandoning fiction for the more prosaic career of writing about money.

These days, thanks to that decision, he is the author of 15 best sellers and the acknowledged dean of a huge new industry here — telling people how to make the most of their money.

For years, Mr. Kyu said, Japanese considered it shameful to talk about money. Now, he said, "I'm in the center of money-crazy Japan."

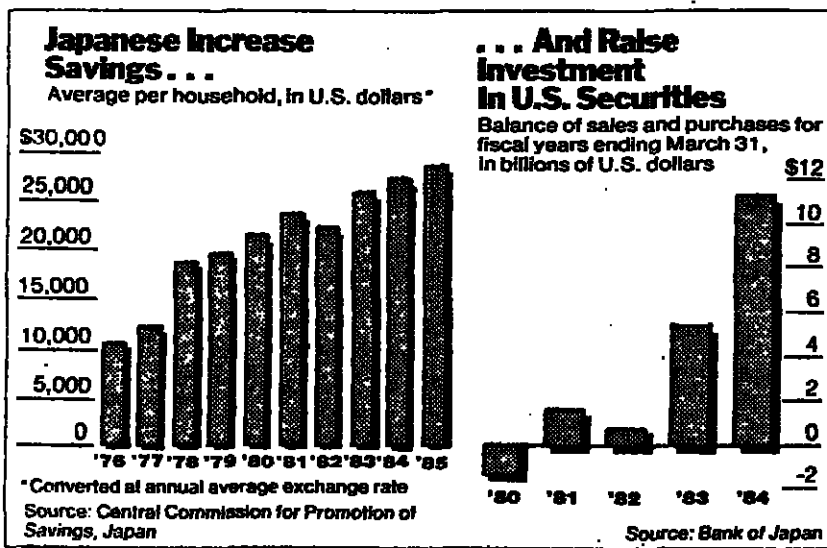
"Money fever," as the Japanese call it, is rampant here as an increasingly affluent society discovers that there are other ways of amassing savings than simply depositing money in the bank.

More than 200,000 people in a single month flocked to Nomura Securities seminars called "juku," a term usually applied to cram courses for college entrance examinations. Stock market clubs have sprung up in universities, and a cottage industry has emerged for publications that dispense investment advice.

Some fundamental elements underlie the excitement. More people now have more money saved. The average amount of savings held by each Japanese household last year swelled to \$28,690, exceeding for the first time the average annual household income. And the gradual deregulation of Japan's financial markets provides these households with new ways to invest.

"I think there is a real change in people's attitudes about money," said Masanori Hayashi, a researcher at the Publications Research Institute, who has studied the boom in the publishing of investment advice. "Traditionally, Japanese did not talk about money in public. But now people, young people especially, even think it is cool to talk about money."

Women, particularly housewives, have been at the forefront of these changes, abandoning a tradition that confined their role in family finances



Monthly Dohwa Magazine
Eikan Kyu, author of 15 books on investing. "I'm in the center of money-crazy Japan," he said.

to drawing up a budget and carrying savings to the bank.

One doctor's wife, who asked to remain anonymous, speaks confidently of investment strategies.

"I have been quite interested in the analyses of famous economists who forecast that the dollar would hit a bottom of 175 yen this year," she said earlier this month. "I think I will invest some of my money in dollar-denominated portfolios when the dollar comes to that level, because then it will probably recover." After the woman was interviewed, the dollar reached a postwar low of 174.90 yen in Tokyo before starting to climb again.

Such surging interest in money matters has attracted the attention of publishers. Mr. Hayashi said that three magazines dealing with personal investment were begun last year and are selling well. The leader, *Nikkei Money*, published by Nikkei's major economic newspaper, has sold an unusually high 250,000 copies from the start. Several magazines have also created new columns on personal investment.

Three of the nation's daily newspapers have increased their financial coverage as well. *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, which has a circulation of 2.1 million and already publishes *Nikkei Money*, has begun putting out a 12-page weekly economic supplement. *Yomiuri Shimbun*, with a circulation of 8.9 million, sells a weekly financial edition. And *Asahi Shimbun*, with a circulation of 7.5 million, has also added a weekly financial supplement, which includes interviews with business leaders, columns on United States Treasury bonds and stocks, and a detailed breakdown on the interest that could be earned from a \$5,500 investment.

Also rushing to take advantage of the trend are large securities companies. Nomura Securities began to study the attitudes of clients toward the stock market and other financial investments a few years ago, Hiroshi Miyamura, a company spokesman, said. Since then, Nomura has begun an advertising campaign on the merits of wise investing.

Securities companies also began devising new investments to offer to customers. Chief among these were

the so-called *chukoku* funds, an investment trust that currently offers an annual interest rate of 5.46 percent, compared with bank rates of 5 percent. The funds are usually invested in mid-term Government bonds, and customers are allowed to withdraw money without charge after 30 days. Nomura has even established "swing accounts," in which any money in excess of a certain amount is automatically deposited in a *chukoku* fund.

Nomura also stepped up its efforts to get individuals to buy stocks, which have long been shunned in Japan because of a belief that stock trading was little better than gambling. Nomura has created a "home trade" system that allows customers to trade stocks over the telephone.

Among the chief targets of securities companies are the Japanese housewives, who traditionally control the family budget. Toshiyuki Saito, a manager in the sales promotion and planning department of Nomura, said that housewives typically had at least \$5,500 that they could invest at their discretion.

To appeal to these housewives, Nomura has assembled a staff of women sales representatives, who visit homes and make their pitch to a group of neighbors. Mr. Saito said that the representatives sell investment trusts, foreign bonds and Government bonds. The largest sales growth has been in United States Treasury bonds, he said.

The doctor's wife who is considering dollar-denominated investments is a Nomura customer. She began investing in stocks four years ago.

"Until then," she said, "I felt that investment in stocks was just like betting on horse races — something that decent people would avoid. But since then, the investment increased and now it totals about \$5,500 in four kinds of stocks. My friends who invest in the same stocks say that there is no other financial commodity that can yield as high an interest."

But the investment boom has a dark side as well. Among the most eager participants are elderly people trying to increase their retirement income. Some of them have become the targets of questionable investment promotions. The most notorious of these cases was exposed last year, when the 33-year-old head of an investment company was murdered after nearly 10,000 people lost a total of one billion yen in his investment program that involved gold bars.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Baker's Debt Plan Starts to Take Hold

Progress on the debt crisis came on several fronts, and although he was not a participant, the presence of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d was keenly felt. The World Bank approved \$1.5 billion in new loans to Latin debtors by the end of April, its largest single commitment in so short a time. The United States also dangled a multibillion-dollar carrot in front of the Inter-American Development Bank, saying it would increase its support if the lending agency adopted the proper lending policies. The new loans appear to be right in line with Mr. Baker's plan to solve the problem of heavily indebted developing countries by spurring their economies. Separately, the I.M.F. said it would set up a \$3 billion loan pool for the poorest nations.

Mexico downgraded its loan needs to \$4 billion, the level it was requesting before oil prices plunged. The estimate, coming after warnings that Mexico would need as much as \$10 billion, was a pleasant surprise. Mexico says its trade position has improved.

Marvin Davis was rebuffed in his attempt to buy CBS, which has been under increasing pressure. Mr. Davis, the oilman who until recently was part owner of Twentieth Century-Fox, said he bid \$3.75 billion for the network, more than Ted Turner had offered in his ill-fated takeover attempt last summer. Mr. Davis insisted that his was a friendly offer, but analysts said they would not put it past him to round up partners to make another bid.

Consumer prices plunged an impressive four-tenths of 1 percent in February, the biggest drop in more than 32 years and the first in nearly four years. The drop in the price of oil was credited as the impetus for the plunge, but food prices also dropped sharply. ... Leading indicators jumped seven-tenths of 1 percent, a heartening increase that was one of the biggest in two years. Increases in capital goods orders, stock prices and new businesses led the rise. ... The trade gap narrowed by \$4 billion last month, to \$12.5 billion. ... Durable goods orders fell five-tenths of 1 percent.

Bond prices surged again, forcing yields on the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond to a nine-year low. And analysts say traders are so optimistic that the economy will improve while inflation stays low that they are likely to continue to bid up prices. The money supply, rose \$800 million.

The Dow recovered nicely from its plunge on March 21, posting strong gains in most of the holiday-shortened week. The industrial average finished Thursday at a record 1,821.72, up 53.16 for the week.

Japan hinted it would intervene to ease the dollar's fall against the yen. Even that hint helped the dollar to recover from postwar lows. But the two nations apparently remain at odds over the level at which the dollar should be stabilized, and that could create further tensions.

India rejected a settlement offer from Union Carbide for \$350 million in damages to be paid to victims of the disaster in Bhopal. The Indian Government claims only it can negotiate for the victims; Carbide had been dealing with lawyers for the plaintiffs in a Manhattan court. Without India's cooperation, analysts say, Carbide's offer — which was more generous than some had expected — is not likely to succeed.

Warren M. Anderson will step down as chairman of Carbide in November. He will probably be succeeded by Robert D. Kennedy, who is expected to be named president and chief executive in April. ... A lawyer and securities analyst were charged with insider trading in GAF's attempted takeover of Carbide.

John R. Opel will retire as chairman of I.B.M., leaving the helm in the hands of John F. Akers, who will stay on as president and chief executive. The move, while not unexpected, marks a significant change in the leadership of I.B.M., which has been battling increasing competition.

Ashland Oil is wary of the Belzbergs of Canada, who offered \$80 a share, or \$1.8 billion, for the stock that it does not already own. Ashland has enacted anti-takeover measures and has indicated that it wants to remain independent, but the Belzbergs seem persistent. The family said it would consider other "alternatives" if the bid was rejected.

Coniston made two offers to the oil industries in hopes that the field services company would find one attractive. One offers \$16 a share for up to 60 percent of NL's shares, or \$600 million; the other would swap each NL share for one and a third shares of a new holding company. NL has not responded.

G.M. is raising car prices an average 2.9 percent. Combined with the end of low-interest incentives, the increase could dampen car sales. Analysts said the car maker chose better profits over high volume.

The Supreme Court supported Japanese television manufacturers in at least part of suit charging them with a pricing conspiracy against American manufacturers. The Court did not review a portion of the suit charging the Japanese with dumping sets, however, and that led Zenith, one of the plaintiffs, to say that it would emerge victorious when the case is returned to a lower court.

Miscellaneous. A merger deal between Convergent Technologies and 3Com fell apart. ... Southland said it would post a \$100 million loss for the first quarter because of a pretax operating loss and charges at Citgo. ... Boeing got a \$3.3 billion order for jets from Singapore Airlines. ... Maytag will acquire Magic Chef in a stock swap valued at \$740 million. ... A unit of Imasco wants to buy Genstar for \$1.7 billion.

Merrill Perlman

Texas Instruments Gambles on a Chip

By THOMAS C. HAYES

DALLAS — When the next generation of computer memory chips takes over, Texas Instruments Inc. is likely to be the only American challenger to the Japanese in a key sector of the semiconductor market.

The company is pursuing production of a type of chip that most other American manufacturers have decided to forgo. One of the reasons it thinks it can succeed is the low-cost techniques it has gleaned from its plants in Japan.

In a period that has seen it lose market share even while the entire industry was in a severe downturn, Texas Instruments' efforts have included spending \$200 million to build water-fabrication plants at its headquarters in the Dallas suburb of Richardson and in Miho, Japan. The two new plants, which feature robots that can perform such tasks as immersing wafers in cleansing solutions, will house production for part of the next generation of memory chips, the one-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip, or DRAM.

Some of the early sentiment is optimistic. "It will be the second half of the year until we see volume production" at Texas Instruments, said Drew D. Peck, a semiconductor analyst with the Gartner Securities Corporation, in Stamford, Conn. "But that's O.K. because the Japanese have slipped, too. By 1987, it will be a very profitable product for T.I."

The industry expects the chips, containing a million pieces of information, to spark orders in the billions of dollars by 1987 and beyond, with the chips going into such products as telecommunications equipment, artificial intelligence systems and personal computers.

Such a mass market has a lot of allure for Texas Instruments after its recent hard times.

When semiconductor industry sales plummeted last year, Texas Instruments, then the world's largest producer, was badly shaken. Plants were closed, employment cut and wages frozen as its chip unit skidded to an operating loss of \$61 million after posting profits of \$516 million in 1984. It yielded its title as sales leader to Japan's NEC Corporation and slid to third place behind Motorola Inc.

With nearly half of its total sales coming from semiconductors, Texas Instruments had no choice but to try to battle back. Analysts say it appears to be heading in the right direction.

"They have devoted resources to important new products, putting them in a good position for the long term," said Mr. Peck of Gartner Securities.

"There has been a significant resurgence under way at Texas Instruments," added James L. Barlage, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham Inc. But, he cautioned, "The problem is you don't change your product mix overnight

when you're a company as large as they are."

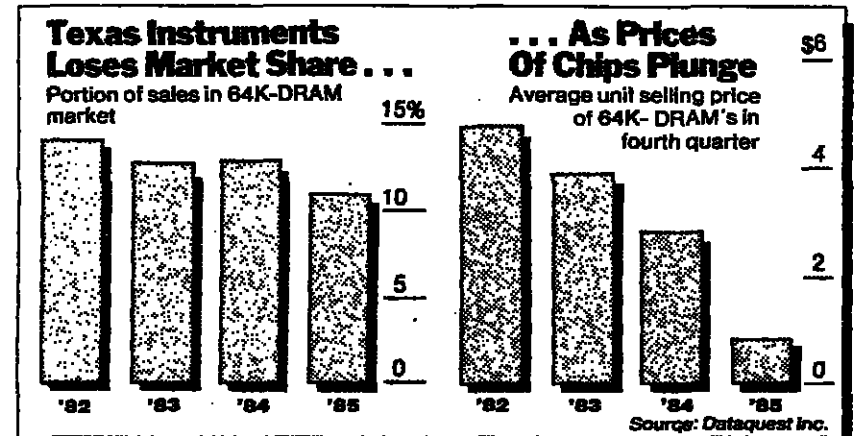
William N. Sick, president of Texas Instruments' semiconductor unit, said that in casting its lot with DRAM's, Texas Instruments had acted on its belief that the engineering ability needed to design and produce the one-megabit DRAM circuit would give it a lead of up to two years in making more specialized, high-profit logic chips such as gate arrays and standard cells.

"Success in DRAM's is a key element

in being able to participate in the highest profit areas of the semiconductor market of the future," he said. "It drives the manufacturing and process technology for the whole product line."

And the fact that Texas Instruments is the only major American company making the chips could also work to its advantage.

In light of Japanese domination of the DRAM market, other major American chip makers — including Intel, Advanced Micro Devices, Na-



ment in being able to participate in the highest profit areas of the semiconductor market of the future," he said. "It drives the manufacturing and process technology for the whole product line."

And the fact that Texas Instruments is the only major American company making the chips could also work to its advantage.

In light of Japanese domination of the DRAM market, other major American chip makers — including Intel, Advanced Micro Devices, Na-

tion Semiconductor and Motorola — have abandoned the DRAM business, for now, in favor of another chip, erasable programmable read-only memories, or Eprom's. In general, DRAM's only store information, while Eprom's can be programmed and reprogrammed. Both play major roles in the new generation of computers.

The International Business Machines Corporation and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are building plants to produce the

one-megabit DRAM's, but analysts believe most of the output will go to their own products. The only other possible entrant, Micron Technology, is relatively small and is having financial troubles.

"There is a growing awareness of the risk that the semiconductor industry and, to some degree, the country, is assuming without a significant producer of DRAM's," Mr. Barlage said. "You may see a company like I.B.M. choose to buy chips from T.I. for that reason at some level above the market price."

The race to high-volume production of the DRAM's pits Texas Instruments against Japan's Toshiba, NEC and Hitachi for now. The contest is being closely followed, especially in light of Texas Instruments' recent stumble in market share.

Its share of 64K-DRAM's sold in the United States last year fell to 11 percent, from 14 percent in 1982, according to Dataquest. At the same time, the company had just 6 percent of the 256K-DRAM market. Meanwhile, Japanese companies accounted for 60 percent of 64K-DRAM sales and 84 percent of 256K-DRAM sales in this country last year.

In addition, Japanese companies perfected the metal-oxide silicon, or MOS, technology in making lightweight, inexpensive consumer products such as watches and calculators. Texas Instruments' strength in the 1970's had been in the older, bipolar technology, which offered quicker speeds than MOS but required more power.

Robert Neely, a specialist on the electronics industry in the Los Angeles office of McKinsey & Company, management consultants, said Texas

Instruments had worked steadily to make the transition to MOS production. "Historically, they have been about half a generation late in MOS products, but their public announcements put them very close to the Japanese this time," he said.

He added: "Part of their strategy was to learn some of the good practices in Japan and re-import them to Texas. The other part, becoming a good manufacturer in Japan, has worked very well."

In fact, Texas Instruments' Miho operation last year won one of the most prestigious awards in Japan for manufacturing quality, the Deming Prize. It was the first time a subsidiary of an American company had won the honor.

But some of Texas Instruments' recent international involvements have been more acrimonious. Earlier this month, the International Trade Commission agreed to review the company's allegations that eight Japanese rivals and one Korean competitor, Samsung, are importing their memory chips into the United States without valid licenses from Texas Instruments.

NEC has filed a countersuit in Tokyo, contending that Texas Instruments had violated NEC semiconductor patents.

In the meantime, the industry's future looks better. Many analysts expect chip sales to rise about 10 percent this year, with a surge of as much as 35 percent in 1987. They also believe that the Japanese companies will be less aggressive in pricing.

Gene Norrett, associate director of the semiconductor group for Dataquest Inc., a market research company in San Jose, Calif., said these developments suggest that Texas Instruments "will be able to raise prices and get away with it."

John Lazo, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Company, believes Texas Instruments will earn \$5 a share this year, and perhaps \$11 in 1987. "If anything, we may be surprised at how high prices go this year," he said. The company's shares, which sold at \$105.50 at the end of 1985, are now trading at around \$122.

Other analysts are more cautious. Mr. Peck of Gartner Securities expects the company to lose about \$45 million, or \$1.80 a share, this year. He added that it may be the fourth quarter before Texas Instruments' semiconductor business begins making money again.

Mr. Neely of McKinsey added that while the supply-demand balance industrywide is in better shape, "there is still a lot of mothballed capacity that could come back on stream very quickly."

All of the analysts' earnings projections assume that Washington will keep the pressure on Japanese chip imports. If that pressure wanes and the Japanese resume their past pricing practices, Mr. Barlage warned, "I don't know that T.I. can regain much market share."

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAR. 27, 1986 (Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Wm Air L	10,183,100	12	+	%
AT&T	9,741,300	22 1/2	+	%
Navistar	9,422,400	11	+	2 1/2
U Carb	7,984,700	22 1/2	+	2 1/2
Genet	6,796,300	40 1/2	+	%
Mid S Ut	6,749,100	13 1/2	+	%
Cmw E	6,482,100	34 1/2	+	2 1/2
IBM	6,439,600	149 1/2	+	%
Es Kod	6,016,100	63 1/2	+	3 1/2
G Mot	4,734,700	88	+	4 1/2
S Cal Ed	4,710,400	31 1/2	+	1 1/2
Sears	4,315,800	50 1/2	+	4 1/2
Mfr Han	4,265,900	56 1/2	+	5 1/2
US Hom	4,282,700	6 1/2	+	%
Macy	4,257,800	64 1/2	+	%

Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	255.3	257.4	263.8	+5.84
20 Transp	218.1	209.8	217.2	+7.00
40 Util	104.6	101.0	104.3	+3.29
40 Financial	31.2	30.2	31.0	+0.70
500 Stocks	240.1	232.9	238.9	+5.63

Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1849.7	1762.0	1821.7	+53.16
20 Transp	835.9	796.0	828.3	+24.17
15 Util	192.4	183.7	191.5	+5.93
65 Comb	725.8	692.3	717.1	+21.13

The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS (Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Wickes	5,261,500	6	+	%
BAT In	3,640,500	5 1/2	+	...
DomeP	1,563,000	1 1/2	-	1 1/2
KeyPh	1,382,400	17 1/2	+	1 1/2
Wang	1,181,500	19 1/2	+	%
Lormt	1,155,500	26 1/2	+	2 1/2
EchoB	1,101,900	15 1/2	+	%
HmeG	1,048,500	29 1/2	+	1 1/2
Oppenh	918,400	15 1/2	+	3 1/2
ChampH	814,200	3 1/2	+	3 1/2

MARKET DIARY				
Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,187	1,097	2,236	487	31
Week	1,097	2,236	487	31
Prev. Week	1,097	2,236	487	31

VOLUME				
Company	Last	Year	Week	To Date
Total Sales	622,608,160	8,859,069,369		
Same Per. 1985	467,278,800	7,022,671,320		

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
High	Low	Last	Chng	
158.1	153.6	137.4	+3.42	
132.9	128.1	132.5	+3.21	
69.2	67.6	69.1	+1.32	
158.4	153.8	157.7	+2.75	
138.2	134.4	137.6	+2.89	

New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	158.1	153.6	137.4	+3.42
Transp	132.9	128.1	132.5	+3.21
Util	69.2	67.6	69.1	+1.32
Finance	158.4	153.8	157.7	+2.75
Compos	138.2	134.4	137.6	+2.89

VOLUME				
Company	Last	Year	Week	To Date
Total Sales	50,763,880	813,752,084		
Same Per. 1985	40,362,170	578,528,355		

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE D. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOWNSHIP, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
JOHN D. POMFRET, Exec. V.P., General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. V.P., Circulation
LANCE R. PRIMUS, Sr. V.P., Advertising
J. A. RIGGS JR., Sr. V.P., Operations
HOWARD BISHOP, V.P., Employee Relations
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

The Easter Plant

The Easter bonnet is gone now, remembered mostly in Irving Berlin's song. And though we lack the poll to prove it, children don't seem to be dyeing as many eggs as they used to. But in homes all over America today, the Easter plant sits on the table in the front hall, or the table in the bay window, or on the sideboard in the dining room, and all who pass it are pausing, sniffing and saying "spring."

The Easter plant can be as plain or fancy as climate and pocket allow, but the classics are three: the lily, the hyacinth and the tulip. The first two have scents that pierce the heart. The third has colors that delight the eye. All three are grown from bulbs, which means that their beginnings are as un-

promising as the butterfly's. It also means that after their foliage turns dry and yellow, and after they've been laid to rest in a cool, dark place, they're very apt to resurrect.

When we choose the Easter plant, we're not, of course, thinking anything but whether mauve is prettier than pink, or if a hyacinth's many bells are preferable to a lily's single trumpet. Still, there it is, in one small pot: the phenomenon mankind has hailed for millennia. That which seemed dead has come alive, has bloomed and will, after a sleep, come again. Small wonder we find it hard to see death as final; earth gives us so much evidence to the contrary.

Standoff in the Contra War

Considering his firepower on Nicaragua, President Reagan has snatched a meager victory from the Republican-ruled Senate. It has approved \$100 million for the U.S.-backed "contra" rebels by a wobbly 53 to 47 — but only after Mr. Reagan submitted to delays that he had vigorously opposed. The unconditional aid he wanted was voted down, 60 to 39. The compromise moves back to the House, which narrowly balked at the aid package, for another vote on April 15. This means there is still a chance to strengthen diplomacy before plunging into a wider war.

The pattern of voting should keep Mr. Reagan from claiming a clear, Tonkin-like mandate for a fight to finish off the Sandinista regime. Polls taken after his strident prime-time plea for war showed only one of three Americans clearly in favor of arming the contras. And the hedged Senate vote came directly in the wake of excited allegations of a large-scale incursion into Honduras by 1,500 Nicaraguans pursuing the contras.

It appears that there was indeed a battle in the remote jungle area known as the Las Vegas triangle — just as there was 10 months ago, when perhaps 1,000 Sandinistas penetrated the same region. That incident passed almost unnoticed, whereas last weekend's clash was depicted as a brazen invasion

requiring \$20 million in emergency aid to Honduras and the involvement of American helicopters. What this incident most clearly underscored were the risks of Americans joining the battle, despite Mr. Reagan's angry insistence that he means to avoid it.

To win the semblance of a victory, the President yielded to Senate demands for a 90-day delay in delivery of \$75 million in arms aid, to spur talks between the Managua junta and the contras. Since the Sandinistas scorn such talks, and insist they will treat only with the United States, this delay appears to be a clumsy, save-face device.

But the House can insist on a further stipulation — that Congress be given a chance to review the aid after direct negotiations with Managua have been attempted. It could also define achievable goals for these talks: border security, elimination of foreign bases and advisers and verifiable reductions in weaponry. A determined President can always ignore such restraints, and even evade a flat prohibition on aid to the contras. But even a war needs realizable objectives and an aimless policy can at least be restrained by the absence of consensus.

As Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, argued, only a policy with broad support can be "sustainable and credible." No such broad support is yet evident in Congress, or the country.

Why Not Give Back the Big Money?

Now that he is safely re-elected, New York's Mayor Koch favors limits on campaign contributions. So does Governor Cuomo, now that he's raised \$9 million for his coming campaign. Retroactive virtue is better than none, but why not try retroactive atonement as well?

It's not too late for the Governor to substitute small contributions for larger ones to relieve his obligation to heavy donors. It's not too late even for Mayor Koch to act on his second thoughts.

Mr. Koch spent \$7 million in last year's campaign, nine times the sum available to his closest challenger, Carol Bellamy. He is heavily indebted to real-estate developers, brokerage houses and other favor-seekers. Finally wise to the example this self-mortgaging sets for his government, the Mayor proposes to clear his remaining campaign debt of \$555,000 with contributions limited to \$2,000.

That's better than the \$50,000 the law allows him to accept. It would be better still to raise a further \$1 million in modest amounts, pay back last year's biggest givers, and challenge the Governor and other city officials to clean up their accounts.

Andrew Stein, who spent nearly \$3 million to become president of the City Council, still owes more than \$600,000, mostly in bank loans guaranteed by large developers. Will he return and now forswear big contributions from those who seek to influence his two votes on the Board of Estimate?

Harrison Goldin, who was practically unopposed for Comptroller, casts two votes with a doubly embarrassing nest of riches. He raised nearly \$2 million for the campaign, scaring off challengers,

but then spent only \$500,000. More easily than anyone, he could refund \$1.5 million and declare himself a free man. At the least, he could return the \$294,000 donated since 1982 by underwriters who want him to steer the city's bond business their way.

Governor Cuomo's war chest of \$9 million is having the desired effect: making big givers commit early to his re-election and leaving challengers in despair. Yet Election Day is still seven months off. Since Mr. Cuomo wants to prohibit large contributions in future state races, why not set a healthy example by returning the largest sums now and making do with a \$2,000 or even \$5,000 limit?

Politicians justify taking large contributions by bemoaning the absence of limits on their opponents. For last year's victors in New York City, that argument no longer holds. And Mr. Cuomo can have no credible concern about his likely opponents.

Disclosure of major contributions is obviously not enough to discourage influence-seekers. No matter how presented, the big gifts amount to sanctioned bribery. As State Senator Franz Leichter observes, no fewer than 16 of the 25 largest contributors to members of New York's Board of Estimate between 1981 and 1985 had business pending before the board or with other city agencies.

A more lasting reform of campaign financing is in order, but that will require bipartisan support and much careful thought. The leading advocates of reform need not wait. They can set a new standard and improve the climate for reform. The quick way to demonstrate that big money will no longer influence their performance is to give it back.

Topics

Rescue Missions

Live Question

On a recent night, a Brooklyn man who sits up late writing a book that would make sense of the nation's crime problem, found his concentration pierced by screams rising nine floors to his window. He looked out to see a woman in the street shouting "Stop him! Stop him!" as a man dashed toward Prospect Park with her purse under his arm.

The writer reached for the telephone, dialed 911 and watched as patrol cars rolled up — soon enough to comfort the victim, but not to nab the mugger.

Returning to his manuscript, he found a passage about President Johnson's national commission on crime, which in 1967 recommended, among other improvements, the 911 emergency calling system. And his eye landed on a paragraph quoting the impatient review of that report by James Q. Wilson, a Harvard professor of government: "The lay reader might respond, 'Yes, of course,' Mr. Wilson wrote, 'but what do we do tomorrow morning that will reduce the chance of my wife having her purse snatched by some punk ...?'"

The writer stared back to the silent

street, rattled now by the events that had filled it minutes before. More than just another crime, they seemed a taunting visitation.

Animal Outreach

When the Beatles wrote "Can't Buy Me Love," they didn't know about the New York A.S.P.C.A.'s Mobile Adoption Unit, a cross between a camper and a pet shop that has been engaged in animal outreach since last fall. It travels to parks and greenmarkets carrying up to 35 animals begging for adoption.

When it appeared at the Union Square greenmarket recently, a crowd gathered within minutes: workers on their lunch break, women toting infants, and Union Square locals. All fell in love with Pete, a forlorn 4-month-old German shepherd whose new landlord didn't allow dogs; Dusty, a cat with riveting green eyes and long black hair, whose owner was allergic; and a nameless brown and white puppy found on a rooftop by the police.

For \$45, a young man whose dog drowned last winter walked off with a skinny chocolate-brown Doberman named Hudson. The fee covers a li-

cense, training advice and some veterinary care.

The outreach unit recognizes how much acquiring a pet can depend on impulse, a stroke of fate that changes lives — and saves them. Such impulses deserve to be indulged.

Helping Sleepy Swim

At a time when countless patients are giving countless physicians the fish eye, there's one American who can't possibly complain about his medical care. He is Sleepy the seal, an epileptic, whose progress down the East Coast has been monitored by one emergency room after another.

Last week Sleepy, who has seizures that render him unconscious, marooned himself in New Jersey's Shrewsbury River. But not for long. He was rescued by the Marine Mammal Stranding Center in Brigantine, N.J., wearing a tag that showed he'd been a patient at the Mystic, Conn., aquarium two years ago. Now he'll be driven to Orlando, Fla., where he's been offered a home, and appropriate medication, at Sea World.

We have all heard that His eye is on the sparrow. Now we know that it is also firmly fixed on the seal.

Letters

Europe Questions Our Will on Test Ban Treaty

To the Editor:

I write to voice the concern felt in Europe at the United States Government's approach to the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

This would be the simplest and easiest way of halting the arms race and preventing the development of new and increasingly destabilizing weapons on both sides. It is nearly four years since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain expressed the hope that such a treaty could be concluded. Since then there have been very considerable steps forward in the ability to monitor and hence verify nuclear explosions. Most recently and dramatically, President Reagan was reported as saying in his message to the Soviet General Secretary, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that the new Cortex method of verifying underground nuclear tests (involving an electrical cable inserted into a test hole to measure the yield of a nuclear explosion) could, if adopted, lead to an end to nuclear explosions.

In the light of these developments it is highly disturbing that elements within the Reagan Administration have argued in principle against the negotiation of a ban on testing. There is a widespread and growing concern in Europe that the Reagan Administration is now opposed to a comprehensive ban on testing; this would permit both sides to develop new strategic weapons as they develop new defensive systems against ballistic missile attack.

President Reagan pointed out in March 1983 that pairing offensive and defensive systems could be viewed as an aggressive policy, which nobody wants to see. This is bound to increase mutual fears of a first strike.

The great majority of Europeans would much prefer to see a freeze applied to the nuclear-arms race and believe that a comprehensive test ban treaty would make an essential contribution to this end.

DENNIS HEALEY
London, March 24, 1986

The writer is foreign-affairs spokesman for Britain's Labor Party.

End of Moratorium

To the Editor:

Having just returned from a trip abroad, including attendance at Olof Palme's funeral in Stockholm, where I heard comments on the feasibility of nuclear-testing moratoriums, and because I believe a moratorium would be an important element in slowing the arms race, I feel a response to a Jan. 19 letter by Robert Squire remains very much in order.

The lack of such a response so far

has been adduced by some United States officials as a refutation of my argument in a Jan. 3 Op-Ed article in which I said that, contrary to repeated statements by members of the Reagan Administration, the Soviet Union had not broken the 1958-59 nuclear-testing moratorium. Dr. Squire said I was wrong.

I had quoted a statement by President Eisenhower, released Dec. 29, 1958, to show that he had deliberately allowed the moratorium to expire, stating, "The voluntary moratorium on testing will expire on December 31." He went on to say, "although we consider ourselves free to resume nuclear weapons testing we shall not resume... without announcing our intention in advance of any resumption." I did not say, as Dr. Squire alleged, that Eisenhower had breached the moratorium. In my view that characterization would only have been appropriate if the U.S. had resumed testing, which it did not.

During the summer and early fall of 1958 the United States, Britain and

remainder of 1958 and all of 1959. The essential point I wanted to make was that Eisenhower allowed the voluntary moratorium to expire, relieving the Soviet Union of any obligation not to test. Dr. Squire's letter served only to confuse history and provide an excuse for opposing a moratorium now.

JEROME B. WIENNER
Cambridge, Mass., March 25, 1986

The writer was on President Eisenhower's science advisory committee and was special assistant for science and technology in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

Stop Now

To the Editor:

Before President Reagan left for Geneva, he told us in a speech of Nov. 14, 1985, it is "not an impossible dream that we can begin to reduce nuclear arsenals." He said he was going to meet Mikhail S. Gorbachev with the sober realization that "nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat in human history to the survival of the human race, that the arms race must be stopped."

"We go determined," he continued, "to search out, and discover, common ground — where we can agree to begin the reduction, looking to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

Isn't that just what Mr. Gorbachev asked? If only President Reagan had proclaimed this idea, you and the world would have embraced it. Must it be discarded because it originated in Moscow rather than Washington?

The first step to stopping an arms race is to stop testing new and bigger weapons. We should join the Soviet moratorium on testing and then negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty, as the Senate and House have asked.

PEGGY RYAN
Weston, Conn., March 4, 1986

Nuclear-Free Zonelet

To the Editor:

In your report on Chicago declaring itself a nuclear-weapon-free zone — the largest to date — you state that Gay Head, Mass., population 220, is the smallest.

In fact, the smallest nuclear-free zone is the Park Slope United Methodist Church in Brooklyn, population 175 and area 100 square feet. But, like the people of Chicago and Gay Head, we have a large heart and are proud to unite with them as comrades in non-arms.

(Rev.) FINLEY SCHAEFF
JOHN HALL, BETH BENTLEY
Brooklyn, March 13, 1986

Some Things Swedish Weren't Palme's Doing

To the Editor:

Wassily Leontief's March 9 letter, "Remembering Palme," would baffle any intelligent observer of the Swedish scene. To begin with, it was not Olof Palme who as Prime Minister of Sweden "secured for the Swedes the highest standard of living in the world." Sweden held that position long before Mr. Palme came into political prominence, and furthermore, the living standards of Sweden have actually deteriorated in recent years relative to other nations.

Neither is the famous Swedish "welfare state" a creation of Olof Palme — he inherited it from about three generations of Social Democratic politicians. As for the success of this welfare state, it is partly due to the high productivity of Swedish industry, but is partly also a mere propaganda trick. An American who believes that the old and the sick of this country fare well has simply never looked for himself.

Besides, Swedish welfare is running into deeper and deeper trouble. The week before the assassination of Mr. Palme there was a parliamentary debate about a phenomenon called "the new poverty." The nature of this "new poverty" is rather queer: typically, a Swedish family can no longer survive on the income of two persons working full time — it has to seek government relief to make ends meet. Which means that the cost of living (including the heavy taxes that were supposed to guarantee our welfare) is running so high that we cannot survive without becoming dependent on the government — and will ultimately be forced into virtual serfdom.

Olof Palme alone is not, of course, to be blamed for this development. But neither is he to be praised for it.

PER-OLOF SAMUELSSON
Eskilstuna, Sweden, March 17, 1986

Prolific Brooklyn

To the Editor:

A March 4 news article on Donald R. Manes, former Queens Borough President, called Queens "the city's most populous borough." According to the 1980 Census, Brooklyn is the most populous, with 31.6 percent of New York City's population. With 2,230,936 residents, Brooklyn would be America's fourth largest city, larger than Philadelphia and Houston (fifth and sixth place, respectively) and slightly smaller than Los Angeles. Our neighbor and friend, Queens, has 1,891,325 residents, almost 350,000 fewer than Brooklyn.

HOWARD GOLDEN
Borough President
Brooklyn, March 10, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

What It Means to Call a People a Tribe

To the Editor:

In writing of the rivalry of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe (Feb. 25), you say, "The rivalry between the two tribes is deeply rooted in history." What makes their historic rivalry "tribal" and that of the Flemish and Walloons in Belgium nationalistic? Though anthropologists use the term tribe with more precision than journalists, its multitudinous, pejorative connotations surpass simple denotation of a social group.

Tribe still connotes primitiveness and smallness of the social group. The three million Shona and four million Ndebele compare favorably in numbers with the six million Flemish and four million Walloons. Both the Zimbabwean and Belgian ethnic groups have the cultural homogeneity, unifying social organization, common language and religion, and the feeling of being one people that characterize the term "nation."

Chief S. O. Adebayo of the Yoruba nation in Nigeria wrote in your newspaper in 1964 that using tribe to describe the ethnic groups of Africa and not

those of Europe or North America was demeaning. Chief Gatsba Buthezi wrote of this vehemently in a recent letter to The Washington Post. Your reporters use tribe to describe the ethnic groups of South Africa. The seven million Zulus compare in number and sophistication with several smaller European groups. Their ethnic dances may look odd to us, but no odder to many than those we may observe in our own discos.

It was Europeans — academics, missionaries and politicians — who used the term tribe to describe the social organization of the peoples of Africa and the Americas. It saved their consciences by justifying bringing "civilization" to primitive peoples, oftentimes with barbaric force. When a term with negative connotations is continually used about a group of people, those using the term and those hearing the term will associate the negative characteristics with that group.

DARRIL HUDSON
Professor of Political Science
California State University
Hayward, Calif., March 11, 1986

Philanthropy May Never Be the Same Again

To the Editor:

In "A Trial That Is Crucial to Philanthropy" (Op-Ed, March 11), Leslie Lenkowsky suggests that overturning Beryl H. Buck's bequest to direct \$400 million in benefactions to the "needy" of affluent Marin County, Calif., would require finding that the community foundation to which Mrs. Buck entrusted her estate is wiser than she was. Apparently, foundation officials don't think most Marin residents abjectly needy enough — and thereby betray lack of understanding of Mrs. Buck's prescient wisdom.

Indeed, her wisdom anticipated the affluence of Marin County — and saw that it was to become a trap for precisely the upper-middle-class people who live there. I had many long conversations with Beryl Buck in the mid-1960's. I know firsthand that she envisioned a day when the apparently affluent of Marin County would be stressed beyond measure with mortgages and tuition payments, while the traditionally needy and the truly wealthy could ultimately count on government or personal resources.


Beryl Buck did not fault the ambitious Marin residents striving to live the good life; she admired their ambi-

tion, but she knew they would one day need some help in unexpected ways and from unanticipated quarters. She wanted to provide that help.

Wiser than Beryl Buck? Good luck to the contenders. They are up against a woman who: (a) wrote all her friends in the spring of 1929 that a crash was coming, got out of the market completely before summer and left on a yearlong round-the-world cruise in September to avoid the inevitable pleas of those who ignored her advice; (b) earned a seagoing-ship-captain's license at a maritime academy so that she wouldn't be totally dependent on the hired captain of her 100-foot yacht; and (c) studied architecture at the University of California so she could design her own home in her beloved Marin County.

Whether one agrees with her concerns or not, the vitality of philanthropy requires the very idiosyncratic experiments typified by Beryl Buck's bequest. Perhaps the courts would do better to rule on whether it shouldn't be put in the hands of people who can at least struggle to follow — if not match — her provocative vision.

ELIOT DALEY
Princeton, N.J., March 11, 1986



The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

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WASHINGTON

James Reston

Reagan's Spring Revival

WASHINGTON — In his first White House term, the complaint against President Reagan was that he wasn't in charge. Now the complaint is that he is in charge. This new White House staff seems to think it's a good idea.

Suddenly this spring he is bursting with energy, like the daffodils on the White House lawn. His language is more colorful, his actions more extreme. He said the other day that he had only three more years to go, and he seems in a hurry to blossom while the sun shines.

It's not that he has come forward with any new ideas, only that he's pushing his anti-Communist, anti-government convictions with unexpected vigor — not only talking about them but acting on them.

He has made a major issue out of Nicaragua against the advice of his neighbors, ordered his helicopters and military advisers to assist his C.I.A.-directed "freedom fighters" in

His latest actions have had unfortunate consequences

their battle against Managua, where he keeps an official U.S. embassy.

He has decided that this sawdust dictator, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya, is not a nuisance but a menace who must be punished as a warning to all terrorists that, by golly, he'll teach these pipsqueaks a lesson, no matter what the allies think.

Even some of his own advisers here are wondering during this Easter recess while he's vacationing out at his ranch in California what's come over him. Obviously, he has his dukes up.

He says he wants to have another summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev here this summer about the control of nuclear weapons, but he has rejected Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a nuclear test ban, exploded a nuclear underground device last week to prove his point, ordered half of the Soviet delegation out of the United Nations, and sent a warship within listening distance of the Soviet shores in the Black Sea.

So like the youngsters who are feeling their oats at the Easter recess, he's on a roll, but where is he rolling? This is what people here and in many other capitals would like to know.

He needs the support of a divided Congress to put over his domestic legislative program in the time he has left, but he has argued his Nicaragua case in such extreme terms that he may get his \$100 million for the Contras but lose the support of the Congress on more important issues.

He needs the support of the allies for his efforts to control nuclear weapons and terrorism, but after his recent actions in Nicaragua, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, he is losing their confidence not only in Central America but in Europe.

It's interesting how his own Administration reacted to his effort to stop terrorism by his naval action against Mr. Qaddafi. Some of his own people, at least in private, had their doubts.

For when Secretary of State Shultz flew from Turkey to Greece and then on to Rome the other day, U.S. fighter planes were ordered into the air to protect his Boeing 707 from attack. And orders went out from here to all U.S. embassies to be on the alert against bomb cars. Senators, en route to the Middle East for their annual Easter frolic, were advised to stay home and watch the basketball playoffs.

Already there have been two other unfortunate results of this flurry of Presidential activity. A few months ago, even the Arab nations were embarrassed by Mr. Qaddafi's outrageous behavior. But now, since the shooting in the Mediterranean, the Arabs have sided with him and against the U.S. — an unhappy development when the President is still trying to get the Middle East "peace process" going again.

Also, the President was calling for a bipartisan or nonpartisan approach to these foreign-policy tangles, but in the confusion, foreign-policy questions have become more deeply involved in partisan politics than they have been for some time.

In trying to explain all this, self-appointed psychiatrists are looking at Ronald Reagan as he was in his first term and now as he is in his second. He seems so much more assertive now. When James Baker was the White House chief of staff, he was apparently a moderating influence on the President's combative anti-Communist, anti-government instincts.

Donald Regan, the present chief of staff, is a blunt, outspoken, pugnacious Marine — maybe the most convinced and persuasive character around the President — but he's not inclined to question the President's judgment. "Leave him alone," he says.

And lately that's apparently what's been happening. On the two or three major questions that really interest the President, he's now in charge, and what the Democrats are trying to do is give him just enough support to make sure he deals with the consequences of his actions.

Why Cheap Oil Is No Boon for the U.S.

A Threat To Supplies

By H. Erich Heinemann

The dramatic gyrations in the price of oil this year are certain to provide a significant short-run boost to the world economy. Prices have dropped so far and so fast that consumers will pay much less for energy on average this year than last, even if the cartel of major oil exporting nations were to succeed soon in pushing petroleum prices back up again.

However, consumers, investors, and policy makers alike should pause before they extrapolate headlines about declining oil prices into expectations of an extended era of cheap energy and low inflation. These benefits are likely to be temporary. Besides, oil prices are likely to rebound by next year. Contrary to popular impression, both the producers and the consumers of oil have a community of interest in maintaining petroleum prices well above current levels.

Producers want secure revenues and consumers want secure supplies. Neither would be likely if the oil price wars were to continue. It is perfectly true that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries still has a very long way to go to find a formula to control production and boost oil prices. The \$28 a barrel price that OPEC recently promised to "defend" is at present a wish, not a threat.

But it would be foolish to bet that OPEC's effort will fail. And Washington is full of talk about possible energy taxes to put a floor under oil prices and encourage domestic oil exploration. It would therefore be wrong to assume that inflation is dead and for Capitol Hill or the Federal Reserve Board to seize on lower oil prices as an excuse to pursue stimulative economic policies.

To be sure, lower oil prices mean that the United States and other oil importers will in effect be wealthier. People will spend more on goods and services and invest more in capital assets. But all of these desirable events represent onetime changes. The true, underlying rate of inflation is a function not of oil prices but of

H. Erich Heinemann is chief economist of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, and a member of the Shadow Open Market Committee, a group of economists that regularly comments on public policy.

such fundamental factors as growth in productivity, the labor force, capital investment and the money stock. Unless the United States adopts a disinflationary policy of slow and stable growth in money, inflation will return to higher levels in 1987 and thereafter.

It is too early to know when oil prices will rebound — or to what level. But the economics of oil suggest a price closer to \$25 than \$15 a barrel, well above the average price that major oil consumers are paying at present.

The key to understanding the oil market is the fact that, except for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the major oil exporters have been losing substantial amounts of revenue as a result of the decline in oil prices. In some countries, Britain for example, oil production is already at capacity and cannot be increased. In others, such as Nigeria, production cannot be increased enough to make up for the losses in revenue owing to lower prices.

Obviously, the oil exporters have a common interest in stabilizing prices as high as possible. Even with an enforced cut in production, they can expect higher revenues than they will get if oil prices stay where they are now. Keep in mind, too, that there are only four major oil exporting nations outside OPEC — the Soviet Union, Mexico, Britain and Norway. It is a good bet that most of these countries will cooperate with the cartel one way or another.

Saudi Arabia, which triggered the oil price war, has been open in saying that its goal now is an "arrangement" to share production cutbacks equitably and thus stabilize prices. The Saudis have no interest in destroying OPEC. Nor would that be politically feasible.

In the end, geopolitics will count most. The OPEC members as a group hold practically all of the reserves that are relatively inexpensive to develop and bring to market. Therefore, if the price of oil were to stay well below \$20 a barrel, exploration and development outside the OPEC area would dwindle and the industrialized nations once again would become dependent on the Middle East for energy supplies.

As last week's OPEC meeting in Geneva showed, hard bargaining is under way to slice up shares of the oil market. The oil producing nations need money, and the consumers, such as the United States, West Germany and Japan, do not want to be vulnerable to another oil embargo. This is hardly a remedy of which the economist Adam Smith would approve, but it is a good description of the way the world works.

A Peril To Security

By Fred L. Hartley

LOS ANGELES — The collapse of the Geneva talks involving members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and oil-producing countries that are not OPEC members leaves the world with no mechanism to restore the stability of oil prices. And as long as Saudi Arabia sticks to its program of increased production, prices will continue to plunge. This problem not only harms the United States' petroleum industry but also threatens national security. The answer is an oil import fee.

Americans who hope for a price war do not appreciate what it would cost the nation. Cheap oil threatens our security and economic vitality by crippling the petroleum industry. The Government should immediately enact a tax on all imported crude oil and petroleum products.

Since 1979, the world's demand for crude has declined from 54 million barrels per day to about 46 million, and OPEC's market share has dropped from 31 million a day to 16 million. In December, Saudi Arabia acted to regain its dominant market position: It doubled production and initiated a price war that cut world oil prices by more than half. The Saudis hold the upper hand. They have one-fourth of the world's known oil reserves, virtually all of the world's readily available oil and the world's lowest production costs. They can increase production to 10 million barrels per day and drive prices below \$10 per barrel, a price that would stimulate demand even as it shut down American production and virtually ended this country's search for new energy resources.

The tactic is working and is devastating America's strategic petroleum position. Drilling is down more than one-third since December. Petroleum companies are slashing capital budgets and canceling exploration and production programs. Producers are closing higher-cost wells. At this rate, domestic production will drop this year by at least one million barrels per day. Producers, drillers and suppliers are struggling to avoid bankruptcy.

Fred L. Hartley is chairman and chief executive officer of the Unocal Corporation, an oil exploration, production and refining company.

While low prices spur demand, domestic production will drop sharply, frontier exploration will halt and imports will more than double in the next four years. Those increased imports will come from OPEC — and all control over world oil prices will have reverted to the cartel.

This is not the free market at work; it is predatory pricing on an unprecedented scale. Low-priced oil carries high costs — lost tax revenues, increased unemployment, weakened banks and a ruined petroleum industry. The prospect of oil shortages and skyrocketing prices threatens our national security, economic health and ability to control our foreign policy.

To avoid a serious new energy crisis, Washington must impose an import fee — with no exceptions — on all imported crude oil, petroleum products and petroleum-derived chemicals. It should be levied without special deals or privileges. If arrangements are needed to protect relationships with Canada and Mexico, they should be worked out on a case-by-case basis.

The fee would create a floor price of, say, \$27 per barrel, which should be high enough to support continued American exploration and development but low enough to provide gasoline and other products at prices comparable to what consumers paid three months ago. The fee, paid by the importer and passed to the consumer, would amount to the difference between the import price and floor price. If the average import price were \$15 per barrel, the fee would be \$12; if the import price were \$27, the fee would disappear. The primary purpose of the fee would not be to raise the price of imported oil but to support the price of American crude at a level that enabled our industry to remain fully productive. An import fee would thus protect the industry while the oil exporters' predatory price war went on.

Some consumers and policy makers oppose an oil import fee, believing it would interfere with the free market and unfairly penalize certain sectors of the economy. But oil is a strategic commodity necessary to national security. Without it, we cannot defend ourselves. And without a strong domestic oil industry, we will again become dangerously dependent on foreign — OPEC — oil. Such dependence can generate damaging, inflationary prices for all United States industries and consumers, force a severe drain in the balance of payments and make our nation ever more vulnerable to political and social upheavals abroad.

America cannot afford so-called cheap oil.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Flora Lewis

Definition Of Terrorism

PARIS — Everybody is talking about terrorism, but not everybody means the same thing. For some time, readers have been writing to ask: "What about American aid to the Nicaraguan Contras?" "What about Angola's Savimbi?" "What about the Israelis in southern Lebanon?" "What about Afghanistan," both sides?

There are many forms of violence in the world. I consider all of them deplorable, whether a car bomb in Beirut, a plane or ship hijacking, an enforced psychiatric treatment in the Soviet Union, blowing up a Nicaraguan village, the war between Iran and Iraq.

But different systems of violence require different defenses and countermeasures. A major reason for the feeble international response on dealing with terrorism is the failure to reach a specific definition of what is meant. If the term is blurred to mean political violence from opponents,

The first step to organizing a world defense

while violence against opponents constitutes "wars of liberation" or "freedom fighters," then there will never be an effective cooperation from against terrorists.

But it should be possible to be clearer, and so to avoid the distasteful alibi for condoning random murder of uninvolved civilians for political reasons. The issue isn't whether war, civil war, assassination or shooting up tourists at an airport is more or less disgusting. It is what can be done about these excuses for blind killing.

Terrorism is a specific form of political violence and requires a specific response, but that cannot be organized without a specific definition. Obviously international cooperation is necessary. There is evidence enough that terrorist groups with quite different causes do cooperate — Libyan, Irish, Iranian, German, Palestinian, and so on — and cannot be foiled by any nation alone.

Cooperation of authorities to prevent terrorism, however, has stumbled on disagreement about just what is involved. There has been a tendency to approach the problem in terms of what is considered a just or an unjust cause. This becomes an insuperable obstacle, dragging officials who profess to be the toughest opponents of terrorists into the quagmire.

Thus, when Secretary of State George Shultz advocates "moderate use of force" to capture suspects anywhere in the world to bring to trial in the United States, he is suggesting that America go into the kidnapping business to get even with kidnappers.

Any useful definition of terrorism is necessarily arbitrary, making a distinction not on the basis of how heinous the crime or wanton the violence, but on the basis of how it is organized. To call one act warfare, another revolution or counterrevolution, and another terrorism should not establish an order of justification but an order of how to organize a response.

If categories could be established more clearly, there would be a much better chance that governments could agree at least on trying to suppress one mindless plague.

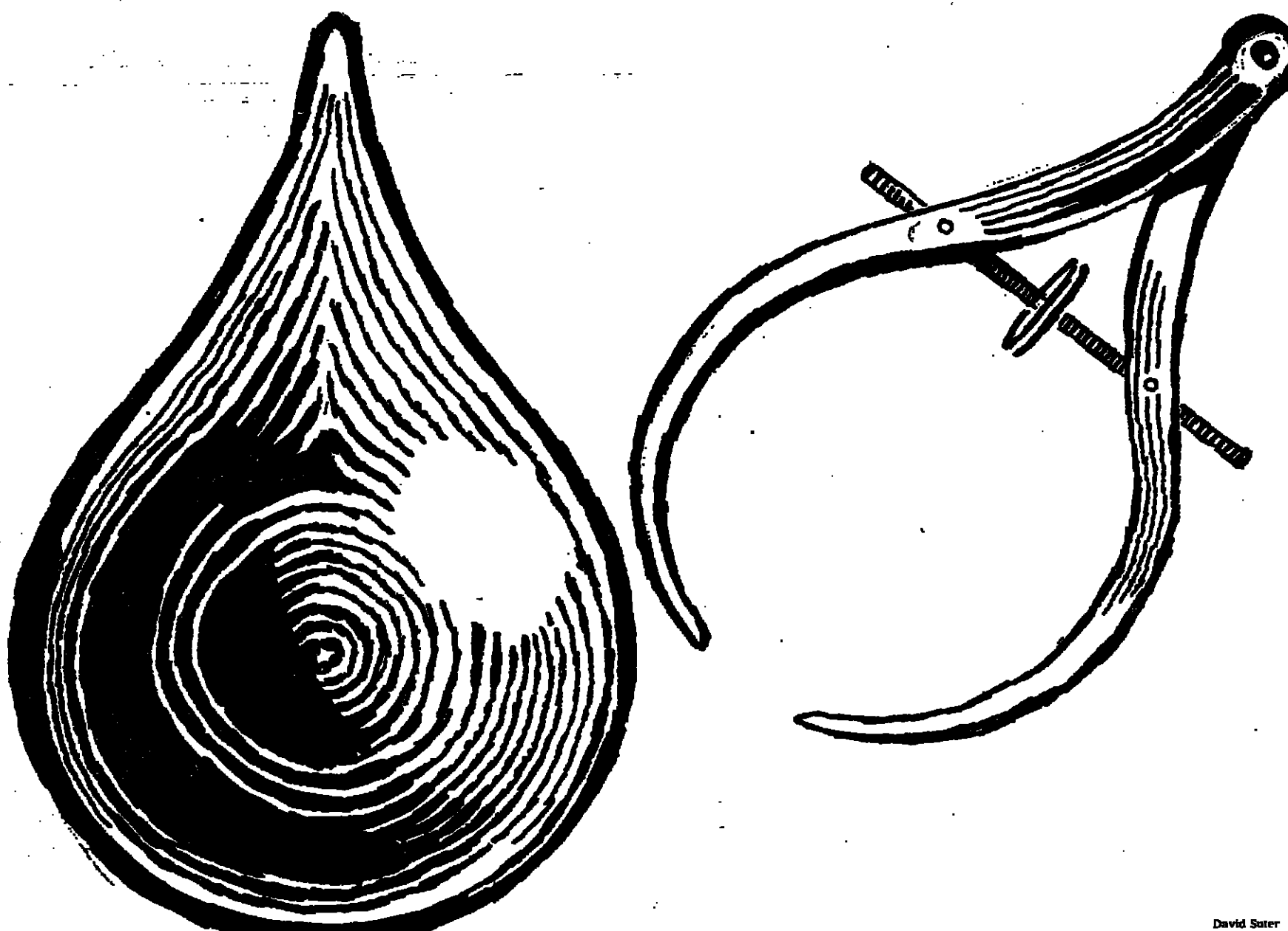
An appropriate definition for terrorism might be the use of force against parties who are not involved in a conflict, who don't even engage themselves or know they are entering a danger zone, in order to make a political statement. Practically all use of force is intended to frighten and intimidate. The question is how directly or indirectly it is applied. Certainly, it is not how admirable or repellent the cause.

The importance of arriving at such a non-political definition is that it could bring a big advance toward the kind of international action that might be more effective.

However much they may plan and indulge in violent acts, most governments oppose the uncontrolled use of force for special purposes. Here is a ground for a general approach against terrorists, providing that a precise, nonpolitical definition can be developed.

This may seem cynical in a world that risks much more destructive violence from the organized forces of government, but the facts of a balance of power and political relations impose a restraint that does not now exist on violence without avowed state responsibility.

There have been hints that the Russians, and maybe even the Syrians, who have been targets of domestic terrorism from Arab enemies, would not be averse to cutting off the international opportunities for gangs that may once have aided but who have become self-propelled. Defining terrorism is the first step to organizing an international defense.



David Suter

When Politicians Stretch the Truth

By Frederick H. Borsch

PRINCETON, N.J. — Something seems to be happening to our traditions of political discourse.

During the debate over Nicaragua, President Reagan was heard to complain that his adversaries had "engaged in... the most dishonest use of distortions and outright falsehoods that I have heard in a legislative debate." This is pretty much what President Reagan's Congressional opponents — who had heard themselves described as unpatriotic and disloyal — thought that he and his White House aides were doing to them. Nor was the debate free of distortion. Mr. Reagan accused the Sandinistas of fomenting revolution in Brazil, persecuting Jews and trafficking in drugs. Meanwhile, a group of prominent clergymen called the President a liar.

Frederick H. Borsch is dean of the chapel at Princeton University.

John Q. and Mary Public are probably inclined to attribute all this to politics-as-usual. Don't politicians routinely indulge in selected presentations of the facts, in hyperbole, in what Hock Finn called "stretchers"? How else can they get attention?

But there was a difference this time. Mr. Reagan's Congressional targets seemed genuinely wounded; for his part, the President's voice reportedly "shook with emotion" when he discussed the accusations of his critics. It was as if some invisible but sensitive line had been crossed.

That line may be hard to define, but it has been repeatedly crossed in recent years. It particularly has been trespassed when the real reasons for a course of action have been hidden or muted while secondary, even fabricated, reasons have been substituted in their place. Whatever one thinks of the rights and wrongs of the invasion of Grenada, the Administration's original claim that its purpose was to save the lives of American medical students is plainly a case in point.

I am not privy to all that goes on in the back rooms of Congress or the White House, but the way in which these issues are presented is worrisome. "Stretching" seems to have become a praiseworthy art of politics, with the White House leading the way. What is troubling is not so much that it happens but that people seem to take pride in their ability to muffle real purposes and to present facts and points of view in a highly selective manner. Their excuse is that the issues are then seen with a clarity that otherwise might be lost. They seem unaware, however, that an issue so presented can be distorted to the point that it has been falsified. Among the related dangers is the possibility that citizens may come to feel that their persuaders hold them in contempt.

A not so subtle shift has taken place in the image of our leaders. Not so long ago, we saw them as rather like teachers and maybe a little like clergy. (Teddy Roosevelt wanted to use the White House as "a bully pul-

pit.") They could be passionate, but they also felt some responsibility to educate the citizenry. Maybe there were times when they couldn't tell all the facts, but they would if they could. The short-term gains to be realized by suppressing information or presenting it selectively were less important than an informed citizenry, which was seen to be necessary over the long term to coherent and consistent democratic government.

One senses that it is the advertiser who now provides our images, who contrives the caricatures thought to be necessary to get the point across — caricatures that, in time, become not just a way of catching attention but also a kind of reality. This may well be the line that has been crossed. Perhaps, without their realizing it, this is what makes both sides angry. We have a right to look first to the President to lead us back across that line. Maybe others would follow, and we could begin to deal with issues such as Nicaragua in a more informed and responsible manner.

'Les Misérables' as Rock Opera

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

According to most of the rules, customs and formulas, "Les Misérables" ought to be a mega-flop. After all, how many hit musicals have originated in France at all, let alone been adapted by Frenchmen from one of their nation's longer and more earnest 19th-century classics? How many have consisted of recitative and song only, but been presented by a troupe famous for its skill with the spoken word? Indeed, how many have been given their British premieres by the Royal Shakespeare Company in its main Barbican Theatre? How many have been cruelly trashed by leading critics?

And yet in spite of all this, "Les Misérables" has managed to transfer to the West End, become as hot a ticket as the eternally resilient "Cats," and earn itself the American openings that have just been promised: Washington, D.C., in December, Broadway the following March.

Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schönberg's rock opera began as a cast album vaguely indebted to "Evita" and "Jesus Christ, Superstar." Then in 1980 the director Robert Hossein staged it in Paris's 4,000-seat Palais des Sports, only to see his production collapse after 16 sold-out weeks, thanks to other demands on the stadium and the difficulty of finding a space equally suited to the epic musical. And that might have been that, had not the London impresario Cameron Mackintosh rather unwillingly agreed a year later to listen to the record — and, in his words, "thought, God, this is wonderful, one of the most theatrical scores I've ever heard."

Instantly he thought of Trevor Nunn, who had staged "Cats." Trevor Nunn thought of John Caird, with whom he'd co-directed the epic "Nicholas Nickleby" for the R.S.C. John Caird heard and loved the music, read and was impressed by the moral grandeur of Victor Hugo's original novel, and was excited at the prospect of bringing the two together: "It seemed a chance of bridging the gap you get in all the arts nowadays, between the popular and the serious, in this case between musicals and opera, the stuff you get in the West End and the stuff you expect at Covent Garden. It was exhilarating to find a musical that was really about something — about right and wrong, and the nature of justice, and the battle of good and evil."

The old partnership of Nunn and Caird was back in business, and a



Michael Le Poer Trench

Patti LuPone as Fantine—Hers is the one and only award-winning contribution to the London production.

new one between Mr. Mackintosh and the Royal Shakespeare Company was formed. For the Shaftesbury Avenue producer, this meant an opportunity to mount an ambitious project at a prestigious address with less expense and risk than under conventional commercial circumstances. For the R.S.C., needing \$22 million a year and not getting it from the traditional combination of box-office takings and government subsidy, it meant the chance of a transfer more profitable than any it had previously made.

Mr. Mackintosh agreed to put up an initial \$450,000, plus the \$450,000 it would cost to move the show into the West End, in return for two-thirds of the eventual profits. The company's

direct investment in the show would be \$240,000, roughly the cost of a major Shakespeare production; but its total contribution, which included the labor of salaried employees and other hidden benefits, was also assessed at \$450,000.

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Caird didn't have to search far for someone capable of evoking Hugo's sprawling countryside and teeming Paris, with its slums and sewers and revolutionary barricades. It could only be John Napier, who had designed "Cats" in London and New York, as well as "Nickleby" for the R.S.C.

There were more problems when it came to casting. Roger Allam, an R.S.C. actor, agreed to play Javert,

the relentless lawman who obsessively hunts down Jean Valjean, the escaped felon and secular saint. Alan Armstrong, another regular, had the sly, streetwise humor for Thénardier, the scavenging opportunist forever lurking on the edges of their conflict. But the directors had to look to the Irish Colm Wilkinson for Valjean himself — and to the American Patti LuPone, star of the Broadway "Evita," for the important role of Fantine, the unmarried mother forced into prostitution and rescued by Valjean's kindness.

Miss LuPone was approached by Cameron Mackintosh in New York last August, the day before she flew to London to appear with John Houseman's Acting Company in "The Cradle Will Rock." She listened to a tape of the music and read Herbert Kretzmer's translation of the lyrics on the plane — "and I just had a gut reaction, I heard a 'yes' inside me." That intensified when, still suffering from jet lag, she met Mr. Nunn and Mr. Caird; and within days she was in rehearsal, preparing to make what turned out to be the one and only award-winning contribution to the show. For her performances in both "Les Misérables" and "Cradle," the Society of West End Theater Managers proclaimed her best actress in a musical for 1985.

In ostentatiously snubbing everyone else involved with the year's most spectacular theatrical project, the West End Managers and the equally important Standard Award panel were, however, only reflecting the view of many of the major London critics. "A witless and synthetic entertainment," decided Michael Ratcliffe in *The Observer* after the show's opening in October. "Nunn and Caird have emasculated Hugo's Olympian perspective and reduced it to the trivializing esthetic of the French hit parade of 10 years ago." "Stands in the same relation to the original as a singing telegram to an epic," agreed Francis King of *The Sunday Telegraph*, "the reduction of a literary mountain to a dramatic molehill."

But not everyone thought it fair to belabor three hours of pop opera with 1,200 pages of classic novel, nor did everyone join those attacking the R.S.C. for postponing its usual fall ration of subsidized Shakespeare in favor of a speculative entertainment with a West End producer. Indeed, one or two reviewers were positively rapturous. Sheridan Morley of *Punch* acclaimed "the musical of the half-decade," one which "soared out from the pit with blazing theatricality." Michael Coveney, of *The Financial Times*, found it "intriguing and most

enjoyable," a show which "allies Nickleby-style qualities of superb ensemble presentation to a piece that really does deserve the label 'rock opera,' occupying brand new ground somewhere between Verdi and Andrew Lloyd Webber." *Time* and *Newsweek* came, saw, and admired. More importantly, so did the audiences.

The British public has long had less respect for theater critics than its American counterpart, but rarely has there been an occasion when so many nasty reviews counted for so little. Clearly, the power of the story or the music or both hit a nerve in the

Colm Wilkinson himself was offered a slightly more expensive seat for \$150 when he arrived to play Valjean recently. So aggressive have the touts become that the producers have hired special security guards, to prevent them accosting those in line at the box office.

The show is demonstrating its success in happier ways, too. It is expected to have recouped its costs and be in profit by mid-April. America aside, productions are either promised or firmly planned in nine countries, starting with Japan and Norway next year. There's even a likelihood that the version at the Palace,

Patti LuPone says that when she heard the music and lyrics while on a plane bound for London, she heard a 'yes' inside of her.

show's first audiences, and word of mouth did the rest. The cast became used to the sight of tears trickling down cheeks in the orchestra as "Les Misérables" reached its climax. Letters were pinned up on the company notice board from theatergoers announcing they'd never been so moved. The box office began to report what the fan mail was also showing, that a significant number of spectators were visiting the show more than once.

Sell-out houses at the Barbican were followed by sell-out houses at the Palace, to which the show moved in December. The advance at the box office is now nearly \$1 million. Seats are hard to find during the week, and impossible at weekends, until well into the summer. Outside the theater scalpers are regularly to be seen, demanding \$60 for the \$13 tickets the box office sells only with a warning that they mean obstructed views.

which is longer and more detailed (more Thénardier, for instance) than the one originally at the Palais des Sports, will be translated back into French and re-staged in Paris. Meanwhile, the show looks certain to go on and on in London — though without Patti LuPone, whose work permit expires at the end of March and who was therefore giving her final performances last week.

Perhaps she'll appear in the Broadway version, more probably not. The reason she's unlikely to do so is, she says, partly that financial pressure will force her to look for work before rehearsals for "Les Misérables" begin in the fall; partly, it's sentiment. "I don't like to repeat roles, especially not in this case. I've loved working at the R.S.C., I've adored the people I've been working with. I've seen audiences getting carried away, I've heard their enthusiasm. I want to remember it that way."

MUSIC VIEW

DONAL HENAHAN

There Is No Such Thing As Uninterpreted Music

Here's material for a nightmare. Scholars, after sifting through more than a century and a half of evidence, announce their final verdict, based on irrefutable computerized data: Beethoven meant his symphonies to be played in rigid tempos, without rhythmic nuances, dynamic shadings, pliant phrasings or other interpretive fripperies. By order of the Department of Esthetics and Correct Performance Practice, all musicians must comply with the composer's intentions or risk losing their licenses. Recordings by conductor-criminals such as Furtwängler, Beecham and Bernstein are henceforth outlawed for general use though these relics of the age of unfettered individualism may be auditioned by authorized persons upon application to the Smithsonian Institution.

An outlandish fantasy, of course. Christopher Hogwood, whose Oiseau-Lyre recording of the first two Beethoven symphonies I recently listened to with some interest but mounting irritation, does not contend that his vision of these works should supplant other, musically misbegotten realizations. He hopes to show us what these symphonies must have sounded like to the composer when they were new in 1800 and 1803 and to give us a firmer grasp on what they mean as history. He also feels, I suppose, that his performances go to the heart of the scores in some way, or he would not have wasted his time. To this end, he steps down as conductor and directs the performances, if only minimally, from a fortepiano. He employs 40 musicians in *Symphony No. 1* and 39 in *Symphony No. 2*; old or otherwise authentic instruments, and a slightly lower pitch (down to 430 from the modern standard of 440, which is a difference of only about a quarter-tone, not the half-tone difference from modern pitch that generally prevailed throughout the Classical period).

In the notes accompanying the record, Clive Brown points out a major hurdle that Mr. Hogwood's historical concept faces: "One very important consequence of the prevalent method [in Beethoven's time] of directing an orchestra from the violin or keyboard was that the performances must almost entirely have lacked the wider variety of nuance and tempo modification which were later to be considered the hallmarks of a conductor's interpretation: the old system inevitably necessitated a constant pulse in the music." However, the annotator candidly adds, "The net results of reviving the instruments and performance practices of Beethoven's period are a brighter, clearer sound, sharper contrasts and uncomplicated, rhythmic performances."

Granted that these performances disclose certain of the virtues that Mr. Brown discerns, he also is right on target in calling them rhythmically "uncomplicated." But could that really be what Beethoven wanted? Isn't it more likely that a constant pulse, uncomplicated rhythms and a narrow range of expressive nuances were all that the musicians who first encountered his symphonies were equipped to give? In the March issue of *Gramophone* Mr. Hogwood himself writes that "the 'Eroica' Symphony, for instance, was first performed in the house of the banker von Würth, where the orchestra was described on one occasion as 'a very powerful company (consisting almost entirely of amateurs).'" The *Musical Times* carried an article in February entitled "Beethoven's Rehearsals at the Lobkowitzs," that makes the point even clearer. The authors, Tomislav Volek and Jaroslav Macek, show in tracing the history of the "Eroica" that what was once thought, based on a contemporary memoir of a Beethoven student, Ferdinand Ries, to be an early performance of the work at Prince Lobkowitz's palace in Vienna, actually

was a trial run-through with minimal forces. For one documented rehearsal, conducted by Beethoven, the orchestra numbered 27 and included only eight stringed instruments.

In beginning to put together a work that seemed startlingly strange to professionals of the time, let alone amateurs, Beethoven might well have been satisfied with a fairly rudimentary reading of his intentions. But it is arrogant of us to assume that great musicians of former centuries were unaware of rubato, dynamic shades or other expressive subtleties that today are understood by every student. The human response to music differs somewhat from period to period, but not as greatly as we are sometimes asked to believe. I think Beethoven would have allowed rhythmically simple, narrowly nuanced performances at times; I do not think he could have thought them wonderful.

By chance, the very week that brought me the Hogwood record also delivered the same two Beethoven symphonies on CBS, in a "chamber version" by the English Chamber Orchestra under Michael Tilson Thomas. The difference, to my ears, is extraordinary. Mr. Thomas, anything but a self-effacing artist, infuses these performances with the kind of rhythmic detail that only a talented conductor can bring out. Instead of persistent, unvarying downbeats, he gives the music a vital ebb and flow. Like a good public speaker, he plays with shades of inflection. By holding a chord slightly here or by pressing forward there, he finds the drama that is often inherent in a musical phrase but cannot be spelled out on paper. I do not by any means claim any Beethoven championship for Mr. Thomas based on these sprightly, pliable performances, but the contrast with Mr. Hogwood's bleak readings is stark.

The real question here, I believe, is this: does the interpretation or rethinking of a famous work make it more meaningful to the listener? What does it add in depth, breadth and perspective? Does it make him feel or think more intensely about the piece than he did before? Mr. Hogwood's Beethoven is intellectually interesting but I am left with the feeling that I have been at a school lecture. (Discuss Beethoven's insensitivity to rhythm. Refer to notes, if necessary.) And, make no mistake, it is Mr. Hogwood's Beethoven we are speaking of, in spite of his retreat from the podium to the supposedly faceless obscurity of the fortepiano. There is no such thing as uninterpreted music and there never was. Mr. Hogwood's effort to strip these symphonies of what he refers to as the "maestro" concept of direction merely succeeds in putting another interpretation on them, and not one I can warm to. He persuades me that his performances probably sound close to what Beethoven heard — in fact, they undoubtedly are more accurate rhythmically and more in tune than Beethoven's musicians could manage. But I am far from convinced that the square, uninflected readings of Mr. Hogwood's Academy of Ancient Music represent what Beethoven wanted. Ideally, wouldn't Beethoven want musicians to listen for the music between the notes, as well as to reproduce the notes themselves?

In some disquieting way, Mr. Hogwood's attempt to avoid putting his own interpretation on Beethoven is one more sign of the decline in individualism that has been eating away at the heart of musical performance for half a century or more. There is nothing inherently sinful about strong or eccentric interpretations of Beethoven's works of anybody else's. The real sin is making museum exhibits of them.

Planted Antonyms

By ERNST THEIMER/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- 1 Promontory
- 8 More secure
- 14 NOT SO FAST
- 26 Etcher
- 21 LIKE THE HEAVENLY GATES
- 22 A chief city of ancient Corsica
- 23 Start of a pertinent nursery rhyme
- 26 Biblical leader
- 27 Char
- 28 Coasted
- 29 Contemplates
- 30 Aseptic
- 32 Seine sights
- 34 OBTAINED
- 38 Course
- 39 TEMPTRESS
- 42 Feasts, in France
- 47 Arabian gulf
- 48 Some tenses
- 50 Pedal digits
- 52 Gem weight
- 53 BURNISH ANEW
- 55 FORE-STALLER, FORMERLY
- 58 Tender
- 59 Set apart
- 60 — de menthe
- 61 Soil exposing
- 63 Faux pas at Reno
- 65 Having three feet
- 66 Involve
- 70 Savor again
- 73 Poetry
- 74 Tidy state
- 76 LAPWING
- 78 Free
- 79 Vintage car
- 81 ASSERTED WITHOUT PROOF
- 86 Concept
- 87 Trod
- 89 Breed of white swine
- 90 Shut
- 92 Body of African warriors
- 93 FIRED
- 95 Lamb's pen name
- 96 "... he bowed, ...": Judges
- 98 Kitchen utensil
- 100 Cuckoo
- 101 Manufacturer
- 102 DISTEND
- 104 Restless, musically
- 107 Charles's pet
- 111 Anchor

DOWN

- 11 "Arma virumque ...": Virgil
- 114 Courtied
- 118 Second line of pertinent rhyme
- 123 SLY
- 124 A Lauder
- 125 Arboreal border
- 126 Cubic meters
- 127 Perused
- 128 Grieved
- 1 Clothed edging
- 2 Hindu land grant
- 3 Soil: Comb. form
- 4 Prohibitionists
- 5 Most claudicant
- 6 Nautical "stop"
- 7 Saul's uncle: I Samuel 14
- 8 Painting method
- 9 Scramble, in Edinburgh
- 10 Trued
- 11 Obese

ACROSS

- 12 Nice hot times
- 13 Rested
- 14 Smoothing device
- 15 Opposite of prox.
- 16 A Dumas
- 17 Supplicate
- 18 Celt's land
- 19 Beams
- 24 One of the Dionne
- 25 Lubricate
- 31 Deles
- 33 Dry, as wine
- 34 Moslem judge
- 35 Pindaric creations
- 36 Office communication
- 37 Organic compound
- 40 Mighty mite
- 41 Style
- 43 Cause of a mirshquake
- 44 Cuckoo's nest
- 45 Inmate insects
- 46 Hardens
- 48 Without mercy
- 49 Pilchard's kin
- 51 Forecaster
- 54 Thin plate

DOWN

- 56 Backslide
- 57 Talked nonsense
- 60 Medium grade
- 62 Met fare
- 64 M.D.'s
- 65 Number for Retton
- 66 Ornament
- 67 Acupuncture item
- 68 "A — Two Cities"
- 69 Comfortable
- 71 Fungus
- 72 Soup and fish
- 73 Egyptian king
- 77 Showy flower
- 79 Baseball Hall of Famer
- 80 Rixey
- 81 GUSH
- 82 American ostrich
- 83 Exploit
- 84 Part of HOMES
- 85 Expensive
- 88 User
- 89 Twists
- 91 City RR's
- 94 Region in Dante's "Inferno"

ACROSS

- 97 English gobs
- 99 Holy
- 101 Round or crescent
- 103 — Angeles
- 105 Pledges
- 106 Woolen fabric
- 107 Canadian Indian group
- 108 Kind
- 109 Piping note
- 110 Month after Shebat
- 112 Ascended
- 113 Amorous look
- 116 "— go brath"
- 117 Over
- 119 Capri follower
- 120 Western lizard
- 121 Cape, NW Africa
- 122 Married

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CANE	ETHOS	SPICA	ELSA
YVES	PLAVE	PALAR	DIO
MAINS	DOCHER	ARILS	ITIE
ASLEEP	ARM	THAVES	ITIS
DEB	DOPE	INCH	
MOLLIE	PARNIS	ANATHA	
ALION	ADASE	MYT	BAIT
CAMUS	SSW	REYLE	ADZE
ALDI	ARO	KIESE	ODON
WIESEL	REPELS	ISM	
CRISTOBALE	BALENCIAGA		
SAL	NIATAS	YOISE	
UNIDE	COSEL	CAT	ROSA
AUDI	COISEL	PHI	TRITY
WELL	MC	ADAM	RESE
WELLSAN	PIERRE	REAR	ADIN
DUO	KONAS	ENT	
UNPLEASANT	GPS	AREGAN	
DELA	TIMEA	LILLY	TOACHE
ONES	ENOUS	ENOSE	SHAW
SODS	SIXTH	SEEDY	DOES

PROPER MAINTENANCE

APRIL is the doorway to the summer garden. Most flower beds, vegetable plots, herb corners and balcony containers should already have been planted. While February and March kept us busy with sowing and planting, April is the time for maintenance.

Often people start a garden, sow seeds and plant seedlings, and then lack the patience and endurance to maintain it. But plants will become ugly and probably die without regular maintenance.

A garden should be enjoyed to the full. To keep beds and borders looking their best, certain routine jobs must be done. They need not take long and are rewarding. On pleasant summer mornings or afternoons, such activities as watering, feeding, weeding, cultivating and mulching can often be a relaxing occupation.

Cultivation. Stirring up the top layer of soil is done at intervals throughout the growing season. The object is to keep the soil loose and friable to a depth of 3-4 cm. Where plants are grown in rows, as in the vegetable garden, the job is done with a hoe or a garden-fork. In flower beds and borders, where plants are grown close together, a two-teeth cultivator ("doo-shen" in Hebrew) should be used.

Cultivation should be shallow for two reasons. Soil that is loosened up dries out and becomes what is called a dust mulch. If the cultivation is deep, much moisture is lost. Deep

cultivating also destroys many roots. Most annuals are surface rooters, and it is important not to injure them.

The dust mulch serves as a protection against evaporation for the lower layers of soil. Its open texture allows water to soak in quickly to the lower layer, instead of running off, as it would from a baked, hard surface. Rain or watering beats the dust mulch into a packed surface, so when the garden has sufficiently dried up, the beds should be cultivated again for aeration and to restore the dust mulch.

Good cultivating has to be learned from an experienced gardener. To provide the roots with the necessary air and at the same time to remove all weeds is one of the many arts of horticulture. When I first worked in plant cultivation - this was in my *bachshara* days, preparing for Eretz Yisrael - I made many mistakes. I could not distinguish between newly germinated kohlrabi seedlings and ordinary weeds. When I finished my not all that good work in the field, after many hours, I was exhausted and suffered from a terrible backache and blisters on my fingers.

After several months of practice, I could use my tool without bending down and becoming tired and

GARDENER'S CORNER

Walter Frankl



learned to cultivate between the endless rows in the vegetable field much more quickly and more easily with nearly no mistakes. It is usually necessary to cultivate flower beds once a week, about 2-3 days after rain or watering. Never cultivate wet soil.

Weeding. Many weeds are destroyed by shallow cultivation. The best tool for eliminating weeds is the two-teeth cultivator, which, in addition to its soil-stirring teeth, has a very small hoe at its other end; it is

this little hoe that easily destroys weeds. Those growing near flower seedlings or in the midst of perennial plants must be pulled by hand.

Watering. Sufficient moisture must be present in the soil at all times in order to keep plants in good condition. Sandy soils dry out more quickly than clay ones, and those low in humus more quickly than those well-supplied with organic matter.

The ground must be soaked thoroughly to permit water to penetrate deeply and evenly into the soil. Newly set out plants should be watered more frequently until they seem to be well-established. This takes a week or so for annuals and two years more for a tree. Too frequent watering and too much of a bath from sprinklers or hoses may be dangerous if the result is that essential air is kept out of the soil.

Watering may be done satisfactorily with a garden hose if the area is small, but time can be saved and a more satisfactory result achieved with sprinklers or a system of dripping pipes (*taftefor* in Hebrew).

A large choice of sprinklers and watering systems usually can be found in horticultural supply shops, garden centres and hardware stores. Mulching is important during win-

ter as frost protection and now, before the really hot and dry days begin in this country, as a means of cooling roots and retaining moisture. Mulching also keeps down weeds.

Well-rotted cow manure is the standard material for summer mulch. There are also many substitutes. Peat moss (*kavul* in Hebrew) and dry leaves are excellent as mulches. Summer mulch is especially useful in the vegetable garden, where beauty is less important, if thick enough it can save a great deal of work in weeding and watering. Well-rotted compost is recommended as a good summer mulch for rose beds.

Sanitation. The beginner, when confronted with the problem of pests and diseases, is likely to be confused. As his gardening experience increases, however, he will find that he can combat most pests successfully.

It's necessary to pay frequent visits to the garden and to keep a watchful eye for damaging insects. The warm weather of the last two weeks attracted many of them. White cabbage butterflies on a sunny morning will appear over cabbages and cauliflowers and nasturtiums. Stopping for a rest on a leaf means egg-laying (invisible dots on the

underside of leaves). In a day or so a lot of young greyish caterpillars will chew bigger and bigger holes in leaves; unless you put a stop to this damaging activity, a skeleton of the leaf and a stem will be all that remains.

Only a strong insecticide - and the birds of course - can help you to exterminate these invaders. Spittle bugs and leaf-miners can be also felt now in the garden. Ugly nests of spittle and white "tunnels" in the green foliage of flowers and vegetables both indicate these "visitors," which are so small that you can't spot them. A strong jet from the hose will destroy the spittle nest with its little worms, and frequent sprays with malathion will kill leaf-miners.

"Cosmetics" or dead-heading is an important way of keeping up the general appearance of a garden. Removing dead flowers and dry and ugly leaves not only adds to the appearance of the garden, but also prolongs the season of bloom for many plants. Such cosmetic steps are also beneficial to many plants, because they prevent them from using up their energy in producing seeds and encourages them to flower again. When you cut ugly, faded calendula flowers, for example, they will soon bloom again; this often leads to a succession of bloom from early summer to fall.

To remove dead or fading heads, use secateurs, a really sharp knife or even your fingers and thumb. Re-

move the dead head very close to the next leaf to avoid the remaining stem becoming woody. Columbinas (*aquilegia*) and bellflowers have secondary buds that will develop if the first flowers are cut. I mostly cut the first (central) branch of a delphinium for indoor decoration and then the side branches come up with more and very decorative flowers.

Pansies and alyssum can be also sheared back to stimulate growth and continued bloom. Don't be afraid to pinch back yellowish stems of such plants as petunia, verbena or chrysanthemum, because these plants will then produce more side branches and therefore more flowers.

Although neatness is an important factor in the attractiveness of a garden, you should be careful not to remove any foliage (leaves and stems) from faded spring-blooming bulb flowers, before they become completely dry: the green parts of these plants manufacture food for next season's bulbs. It is a great temptation to cut off the ugly dying leaves of tulips and daffodils that have flowered, but it should never be done until they start to shrivel and turn yellow.

Fertilizing. Although the initial preparation of the ground before planting may have been very thorough, with plenty of organic matter and fertilizers added, in most cases additional feeding is beneficial to promote healthy growth.

AFTER a considerable drought, April is looking especially good for local jazz fans with return engagements at the beginning and the end of the month by two headliners, vibes player Gary Burton and guitarist John McLaughlin.

Burton, who shone in the 1983 Jerusalem Jazz Festival, is returning with four first-class sidemen for gigs at the Haifa Auditorium at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, April 4.

Burton's accompanists are bassist Steve Swallow, who has long been one of his most fruitful collaborators, pianist Makoto Ozone, saxophonist Tommy Smith, and percussionist Marty Richards.

Burton himself is one of those performers who has to be seen as well as heard to be believed. That's because of his incredible multiple mallet technique, which has him flailing away at the vibes with two pairs of mallets at a time. Coupled with his manual dexterity is his strong compositional sense, all of which has taken him a long way from the Indiana hill country, where he was born in 1943, to the faculty of the

A rain of gigs

JAZZ, ETC.
Madeline L. Kind

Berklee College of Music. In between, of course, he has performed and recorded with George Shearing, Stan Getz, Larry Coryell, Ralph Towner, in fusion bands and with a host of other greats.

His association with Steve Swallow goes back to 1967, with their most notable outing together being *Hello Hotel*. Burton's duet albums with Chick Corea and Keith Jarrett are also among his very best work. Burton is also perennial *Down Beat* poll winner.

Tickets for the city gigs are available at the box office and at the major ticket agencies; for the kib-



Gary Burton

butz performance by calling Ayelet Hashahar (069-37592), at the Kiryat Shmuna regional council office, and at Greenbaum's in Safad. FOUR weeks later, we'll have John

McLaughlin, who's booked for the Haifa Auditorium on April 27, Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium on the 29th, and Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma on April 30. His line-up has yet to be announced, but it promises to include at least some members of the Yorkshire-born guitar wizard's famed Mahavishnu Orchestra.

The versatile McLaughlin, who by all accounts took the roof off at all of his sell-out concerts here a year ago, delivers in whatever configuration he appears. Starting out in his early days with George Farnham and Wilson Pickett, John went on to feature prominently on the seminal Miles Davis albums, *Bitches Brew* and *In a Silent Way*.

By 1971 he was under the influence of Indian music, and formed the Mahavishnu Orchestra, which in its various formations showcased violinist Jean-Luc Ponty and drummer Billy Cobham. His later work included a smash hit outing with Santana called *Love, Devotion and Surrender*. He's also done sizzling acoustic guitar albums with Al DiMeola and Larry Coryell.

IT IS as hard to find a parking spot in the centre of Nairobi (population, one million) as in any other city of the world, but people seem to be in less of a sweat about it (altitude, 1,700 metres). They are easy-going by nature, and so might we be if we had to search for a parking spot between the bougainvilleas and frangipanis. They run riot all over the place, the bougainvilleas, in every imaginable hue from pale yellow to deep scarlet, interspersed with hibiscus, oleander, jacaranda, flamboyant, and numerous tropical trees and bushes whose names I do not know. They would cover up for a multitude of urban sins, yet Nairobi hardly needs them to be beautiful.

Many tall, handsome modern buildings rise in the city centre, and towering over them all is the pride of Nairobi: the 30-storey Kenyatta Conference Centre, where last year's international women's conference was held. It is magnificent, and I duly admire it, though my personal favourite is a nearby intersection where one synagogue and three churches - a solid Anglican cathedral, a strikingly modern red-brick Lutheran, and a round, squat "African" - dwell chummily side by side. The intersection is known to one and all as "Holy Corner."

Away from the centre, Nairobi looks like one vast, green, sprawling

Guarded gardens

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

garden suburb, and you have to come close to discover, here and there, the little boxes of housing estates, the slums, and the squatters' huts. The typical private residence is like an Israeli villa - but with four, six, or even 10 acres of park, which people modestly call their "garden."

As befits gardens like that, they all tend to have a birdbath too - not just any old tub but the real thing: an elegant, stone construction on a pillar. Indeed, it would be a crime not to have a birdbath, since what flies around here, acting for all the world as if they were plain everyday sparrows, are luminous golden weavers, exotic blue-and-orange starlings, and tiny red-and-black finches.

Another feature never absent from any private residence is the askari - the guard. Those opulent houses and grounds are protected by tall fences, high walls, and padlock-

ed gates for fear of burglars. The house I stay in has one day-askari, two night-askaris, a watchdog, barred and bolted doors, a burglar alarm system - and they still leave lights burning all night.

There is, to be sure, a lot of robbery, housebreaking, filching, picking of pockets, and other varieties of taking what ain't yours in Kenya. On the one hand, this isn't surprising, considering the gulf between rich and the poor. On the other hand, the punishment, if you're caught, can be so harsh that I'm amazed anyone dares risk it. On one day I read in the paper of a) Mr. Jackson Wafula, who was jailed for three-and-a-half years with five strokes for stealing 20 Kenya shillings (about NIS 21); and b) a 17-year-old herdsboy charged with violent robbery under the Hanging Act, who was informed by the magistrate that "unless it was proved he was under-age, he would hang if found guilty." The boy's haul, admittedly, was rather more than SH20, consisting of "a motorbike, a typewriter, a radio cassette, a pair of leather shoes, a camera, two wristwatches and SH1000," but hanging for an ignorant herdsboy who doesn't even know precisely how old he is? Everything in the garden is lovely, but life beyond the garden in Kenya can be pretty tough.

THE JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Sergiu Comissiona conducting; Uri Wiesel, cello (Jerusalem Theatre-March 27); Sergiu Natra: Prelude; Saint-Saens: Cello Concerto; Brahms: Symphony No. 2, opus 73, in D Major.

SERGIU Comissiona has undergone a metamorphosis since his last visit to Israel. Gone is the slightly boyish exuberance, the near boisterousness which marked his conducting, the seeking out of accents and effects. His direction has become more economical, his interpretative approach has changed to introverted, melancholy, restrained music making. Though robbing himself (and part of the music) of the immediate impact, foregoing brilliance of sounds and effective climaxes, the reduction to the sonorous of a chamber music-like ensemble has its definite attraction - in particular, the way he extracts fine balance and tightly knit team spirit from the various sections of the orchestra.

His singing of phrases produces moments of sheer bliss and once the listener has adjusted himself to Comissiona's attitude, one can wholeheartedly enjoy this presentation with a difference. Not one gross sound or harsh accent surfaced all evening from any section of the orchestra. But there also was no rousing climax or robust sound.

The orchestra responded excellently to the conductor's demands and beautiful phrases followed each other unendingly in the Brahms Symphony. Despite a certain feeling that the slow movement was in danger of falling apart, Comissiona followed his path uncompromisingly. It was a most unusual interpretation of the Brahms Symphony but surely legitimate and worth listening to.

UZI WIESEL attacked his solo part in the Saint-Saens Concerto - surely not his favourite - with gusto and technical mastery, though his preference for chamber music (he is the ideal cellist in a string quartet) was obvious in his performance. Comissiona wisely held the orchestra back in order not to cover up the cellist's limited volume of sound, so that even the concerto became a piece

Moments of bliss

MUSIC / Yohanan Boehm

of chamber music. Wiesel's timbre seemed to me to be a Catalonian folksong, which I remember hearing from Pablo Casals.

The opening work "Prelude" by Sergiu Natra - replacing another of his works originally scheduled for this programme - was hardly worthwhile. It was apparently written for a specific occasion where it served a modest purpose. But it cannot hold its own as a piece in a symphonic concert programme. Some distant drum beats, glissandi up and down recalling an air raid siren, a little flute interlude, some chords - these five minutes simply do not have enough substance. The respected composer did not do himself a service by allowing this piece to be performed.

It was good to have Sergiu Comissiona on the rostrum in front of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra again, and we hope not to have to wait so long for his next visit.

DIE FLEDERMAUS - opera by Johann Strauss, presented by the Israel Sinfonietta, Boreskiba, Mendel Rodan conducting (Jerusalem Theatre, March 25). Leopold Kern (Eisenstein); Shosh Lagiel (Rochelle); Gaby Sadeh (Alfred); Robin Weisel-Capouto (Adèle); Sorin Semilian (Frank); Michael Kraus (Dr. Falgout); Ada Gershuni (Orlofsky); Reuben Arista (Dr. Stumpf); Dov Reiser (Frosch); Marianne Prager (Ida); the Jerusalem Academy Chamber Choir (Abraham Harlap, director); Hebrew dialogue by Dan Almagor; Director: Danny Haber; Production Manager: Tamar Shavit; Conductor: Asher Fleck.

NINETEENTH century operettas exude a particular social flavour of days gone by, whether they are French or Viennese. Their plots are ridiculous, providing light-hearted entertainment without philosophical or moral ramifications. But in most cases the music written to these silly libretti is often so ingenious and so full of *joie de vivre* that these operettas have remained popular escapism entertainment for generations.

Die Fledermaus is one of the best



Sergiu Comissiona

of this genre, and its adaptation by Dan Almagor for Purim provided much amusement. There was also a lot of good singing, some hilarious acting and in general some good-natured fun, even including conductor Mendel Rodan.

Austrian guest Michael Kraus in the title role offered an imposing figure and a healthy, strong voice; his colleague, Leopold Kern, also acted with considerable feeling though his voice did not always carry. Gaby Sadeh proved an amusing rogue as Alfred, and his singing was definitely an asset to the production, while Reuben Arista's voice is still too small for a stage performance. Sorin Semilian was best when playing drunk. My Oscar for best actor would go to Dov Reiser, who served as narrator-translator (for the two Austrian guests) and as a drunken jail guard, stealing the show more than once.

We fared best with the ladies. Experienced Robin Weisel-Capouto acted her part with flair and displayed her fine singing. Also good was Shosh Lagiel (whom I heard for the first time); she possesses a lovely voice and also seems to have a gift for acting. Ada Gershuni's mezzo is limited in volume through pleasant in timbre, and Marianne Prager showed her most as a ballet dancer, wriggling her assets to the tune of the "Pizzicato Polka."

The Jerusalem Academy Chamber Choir sang well though it pro-

vided merely background presence when not singing (reminding us of the fossilized chorus of the late Israel National Opera). Since every soloist was born in a different country and, with the exception of the two Austrian guests, did not know German well (or at all), the sung texts were mostly unrecognizable, but this had no bearing on the goings-on. Old-timers remembered what was necessary for understanding.

Mendel Rodan's direction was elastic and spirited, and the Sinfonietta maintained its usual high standards, and a good time was had by all!

SONATA RECITAL - Raphael Sommer, cello; Daniel Admi, piano (Rabin Academy Recital Hall, Givat Ram University Campus, Jerusalem - March 23). Bach: Sonata in D; Schumann: Three Romances; Martin: Sonata No. 3; Rachmaninov: Sonata op. 19.

BOTH ARTISTS, Israelis living permanently in England, visit us every year, and every time we hope to hear something new from them. But nothing seems to change. Their standards are fixed, their attitude immovable. So I could repeat, word for word, my previous reviews of their recitals, but I will try to find new definitions for the same old story.

Raphael Sommer plays impeccably. His tone quality never varies: it is always smooth and full but colourless. His musical interpretation is impersonal, detached, cool. His heart never beats faster, his pulse never quickens, no show of emotion or temperament brings life to his playing or interest to his performance. The whole recital sounded like one long lullaby.

Daniel Admi had to master some very demanding piano parts, but they were all within the limits of his technical ability. He was careful to play with restraint in order not to drown the cello sound, which may have cramped his personal contribution. In the Martin sonata especially, the rhythmic impulses should have been given more emphasis, but at least, his pianistic evoked respect for his digital velocity and fluency.

All in all, the recital did not produce one interesting or exciting moment, though the large audience apparently thought otherwise.



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The struggle over the banks' accounts

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The main Israeli banks are due to publish their results for 1985, by the end of April. Their smaller colleagues, including the First International Bank, have already given an indication of what might be expected from Leumi, Hapoalim, Discount and Mizrahi.

But the story of the 1985 accounts has as much to do with what is not going to be in them as what is. A number of major changes have been introduced in accounting methods, and the struggles over these changes can by themselves tell much about the banks.

The longest struggle came over the somewhat arcane issue of the accounting treatment to be meted out to the banks' numerous overseas branches and subsidiaries. This battle took place behind closed doors in Tel Aviv and involved confrontations between bank-picked experts.

But it was a deadly serious business just the same, since the banks stood to lose tens of millions of dollars if the fight between them and their champions in the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel (ICPAI) on the one side, and the Bank of Israel's Examiner of Banks department on the other, was lost.

For some of the banks - discount for certain, Mizrahi most likely - the resolution of the dispute determined whether they would end the year in the red or in the black. For all of them, preparing the accounts for

publication was hanging fire until the Bank of Israel finally ruled on the issue on March 12.

What was involved was this: ICPAI last year introduced a more sophisticated form of inflation-adjusted accounting. This system is called Advisory Opinion 36. This is now in mandatory use for all company accounts.

There is also something called IASC 21, the set of internationally-recognized rules for accountants. IASC 21, is titled "Accounting for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates," meaning "what does IBM or Siemens do in a world in which they sell to 50 countries, each of whose currencies zooms up and down all the time, while at the end of each year the company has to summarize all this in one set of accounts in its home currency."

Advisory Opinion 36 seeks to adapt Israeli accounting rules for Israel-based multi-nationals to the principles laid out in IASC 21. The main element is to allow the parent company - say Israel Chemicals - to draw up its foreign units' accounts in the currency of the host country, and then translate the figures into shekels as per the exchange rate in force on the day its business year ends.

The Bank of Israel, however, adopted the standpoint that the criteria used to define an overseas operation in both the international and Israeli rules were not suitable for banks. The argument ran that a

bank's units are interlinked, its business is the same everywhere, and there is no difference between branches in Tel Aviv, London and New York, as there might be in manufacturing. Therefore, all figures from all operations should be adjusted to the rate of devaluation of the shekel.

In a normal year all this would not have made much difference. But 1985 was not a normal year. For the full year inflation was 185 per cent, while devaluation against the dollar was 135 per cent.

The consequence of this distortion - really a revaluation of the shekel against the dollar - was that a foreign asset worth \$100 at the end of 1984 and which was still worth the same \$100 at the end of 1985, would be worth much less in inflation-adjusted shekels at the latter date.

Similarly, a subsidiary which increased its profits from \$1 million in 1984 to \$1.1m. in 1985, would have recorded a decline in shekel-dominated profits. The question then became, how should these losses be presented?

If the overseas operation was recognized as a "separate entity" in line with international rules, these losses would be recorded only in the capital accounts, meaning that the bank's capital would decline by the amount of the loss, but they would not appear in its profit and loss account.

To Discount and Mizrahi, the amounts of paper losses were so large as to cancel out all real profits. The Bank of Israel's approach, that

the overseas operations were an "integral part" of the home base, would have meant showing these paper losses as part of the operating results for 1985. This the banks were determined to prevent.

Thus a professional dispute between accountants over methodology turned into a struggle with much wider overtones. The arguments and counter-arguments put forward became less important than the implications of the decision. The banks did their utmost to persuade the ICPAI to do what it had wanted to do in the first place, namely to extend its own Advisory Opinion 36 to the banks and bring them in line with accepted practice everywhere else.

The Bank of Israel had to argue that what everyone else did was irrelevant and that what it thought was what should count in the end.

Given this difficult line of attack, it is not surprising that the central bank eventually lost. The Examiner of Banks department, headed by Galia Maor, was itself not expecting to win but it fought down to the wire just the same. Only when the accountants said that if the central bank insisted that commercial banks follow this ruling and not those of ICPAI then they would be forced to qualify their approval of the banks' accounts, did the Bank of Israel give up.

This was one of many arguments between banks, the central bank and ICPAI, but most were relevant and reasonably brief.

Dow record

NEW YORK (AFP). - A new easing in non-bank interest rates and good U.S. economic statistics gave further impetus last week to the rally of the past few months on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial index set records on Wednesday and Thursday and closed for a three-day Easter holiday weekend 53.16 points higher than on the preceding Friday, at 1,821.71.

Dealers said technical factors held sway until Wednesday. Market nervousness caused wide fluctuations in the Dow, which was rocked alternately by renewed demand and by profit-taking.

However, there was a spate of buying by several large financial institutions on Wednesday in advance of first-quarterly reports. The Dow shot past the 1,800-mark, setting its 18th record of the year.

The rally continued Thursday, although profit-taking limited gains toward the end of the session.

Dealers said factors encouraging the market were: a continued easing of non-bank interest rates; a 0.4 per cent decline in retail prices in February; the fall in oil prices to below \$12 a barrel; and a 24 per cent reduction in the U.S. trade deficit last month. The trend is expected to continue in coming months because the weak dollar is encouraging exports.

Turnover for the four-day week was 623,265,200 compared with the previous week's 784,192,300.

Staffers balk at plan to sell control of Zim to consortium

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. - Zim's staff committee yesterday said it would not cooperate with the new owners if the plan to sell the company to a joint Israeli-European group is carried out.

The mooted sale of the 50 per cent in the shipping company held by the Israeli Corporation and part of the government's 40 per cent holdings was widely reported in the Hebrew press last week. The deal would give the purchaser a controlling interest.

The interested group reportedly comprises Menahem Atzmon, former general manager of the Israel Corporation, who is close to Shaul Eisenberg who controls it. Also a part of the group is the British Sea Containers Company and the Israeli-Belgian shipping magnate Zvi Rosenfeld. The group was said to be willing to put up \$40 million for the deal.

Staff committee chairman Uri Zuckerman, in letters to Prime Minister Shimon Peres and to Histadrut Secretary-General Isaac Kassar, warned that his members considered the scheme nothing but a speculative attempt to take over the national shipping company and milk it for all it is worth. He expressed the hope that the government would resist the lure of a quick injection of money into the economy and keep in mind the long-term interests of the

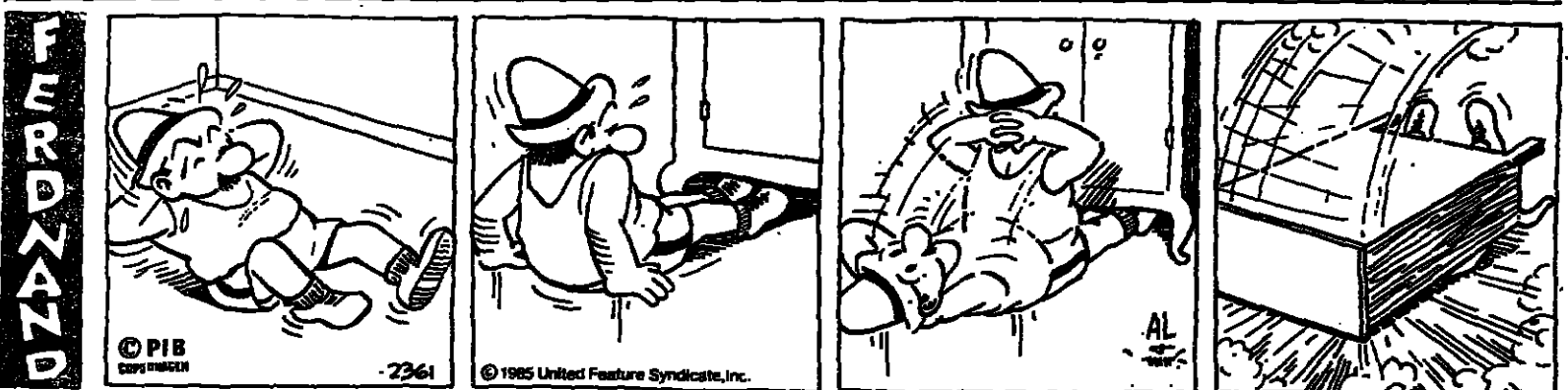
country, which needs Zim to assure its overseas trade.

Shipping circles have expressed surprise at the fact that Atzmon has now put a price of millions of dollars on Zim, after months of Israeli Corporation "efforts" to divest itself of the company. The corporation even offered to hand over its share to the government for one shekel, and it declined to put up guarantees for Zim's outstanding loans.

The letter noted that the sudden change of attitude to Zim, from that of a money-losing concern to a viable shipping company worth investing in, seemed to be one of the more drastic changes of course in recent shipping history. The writers also expressed surprise that the would-be purchasers had asked the government to enter into the deal jointly with them, rather than buying the shares from the Israel Corporation directly.

The employees in brief see the deal as a straightforward "plot" to gain control of Zim in order to further the interests of foreign shipping companies.

A spokesman for the Israel Corporation said yesterday that the corporation does not intend to deal with the group headed by Menahem Atzmon, in view of its own agreement to transfer control of Zim to the government.



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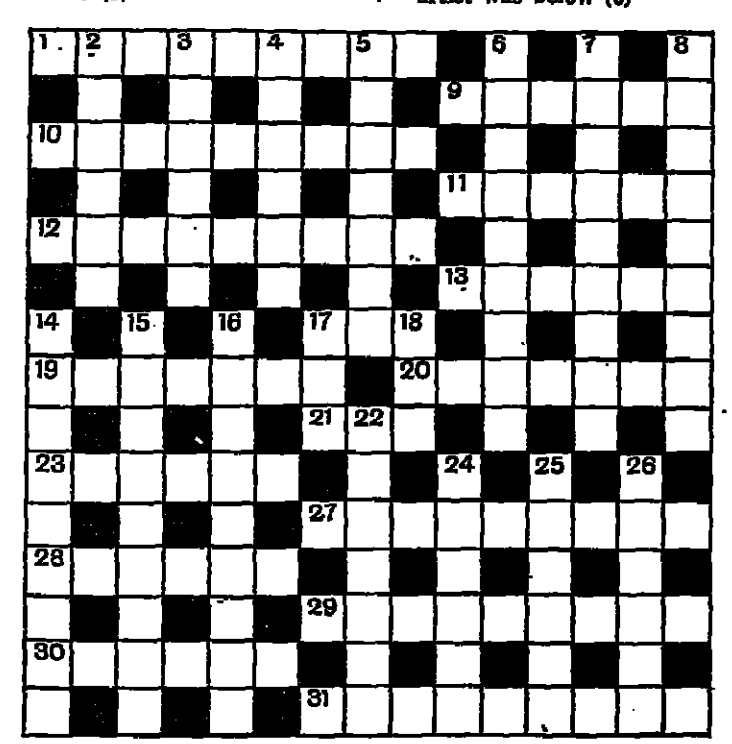
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**

 - 28 Part of a curriculum designed to increase worldly knowledge (9, 6)
 - Swiftly go for a job with prospects (6)
 - Picturesque view of the countryside (9)
 - Old language used at Scottish club (6)
 - True-to-life articles I reviewed (9)
 - Footnote about an Italian drink or a French one (6)
 - An extra match that doesn't have to be played (3)
 - Give a proposal nominal backing (7)
 - The pot-herb Blücher vilified to a certain extent (7)
 - Down-to-earth Australian winger (3)
 - The cause of Verne's trepidation? (6)
 - See 1
 - Most suitable time of year for a dramatic dream? (9)
 - Guides at a cattle show? (6)
 - Just the same, I'd clean it out (8)

DOWN

 - Cock-a-hoop newspaper chief following a story up (6)
 - Roving little creature with a taste for blood (6)
 - Point a disapproving finger at a county council custom? (6)
 - 5 & 22 Enjoying the long-term effects of union membership (7, 7)
 - Bombproof chambers for bar-risters sharing a brief? (9)
 - A TV tenet I regard as experimental (9)
 - Summary of a report on a Fenland city? Exactly (9)
 - Impetuous writer on an African river steamer (9)
 - The person who should get the post (9)
 - Priced meals served above the ship's water-line? (8)
 - It buzzes off directly for a letter, we hear (3)
 - 18 English copper coin once worth five francs (3)
 - See 5
 - Advocate of virtue quietly burning with malice? (8)
 - The sea fare from a famous camping site (8)
 - Box, for example, came when artist was below (6)



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

- ON THE AIR**
- Voice of Music**
- 6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Handel: "Arioso", Overture: Bach: Flute Sonata No. 5
7.30 Cherubini: Symphony; Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 25, K.503 (Peralba); Ives: The Beaux Arts; George Chadwick: Symphonic Sketches (Eastman)
- 9.30 Gerald Pini: Cello Concerto (Yo-Yo Ma); Dvorak: "American Suite", Op. 68; Krumpholtz: Gigue Concerto; Beethoven: Archduke Trio, Op. 97 (Ashkenazy, Perlman, Harrell); Haydn: Symphony No. 7 (Marriner)
- 12.05 18th Century Chorus from Fribourg, Switzerland; Andre Ducort conducting - works by Lasso, Jannquin, Lotti, Bruckner, Mozart and others
- 13.00 Beethoven: Quartet, Op. 69, No. 2 (Ullrich) Ballades and Nature Songs: The Troubadours and Trouvères; Barok: Excerpts from "Microcosmos" (Barok at the piano); Schubert: Symphony No. 3
- 15.05 Musica Viva - Italian Radio - Luciano Berio: Duo of Imaginary Theatre; Nicolò Castiglioni: Lyrical Pieces for Oboe and Orchestra
- 16.00 Gestoldi: Ballets; Mozart: Divertimento, K.334; Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto, Op. 64 (Mintz, Chicago/Abbado); Beethoven: Symphony No. 8 (Vienna/Schmidt-Isserstedt)
- 18.30 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra - Haim Alexander: Israeli Dances (David Robertson); Max Stern: "Rim Kachav Boker" (Robertson); Mahler: Symphony No. 5 (Ronit-Ridika)
- 20.07 Bach: St. Matthew's Passion (Leipzig, Gewandhaus/Masur)
- 22.30 Ritual and Entertainment Music from Korea
- 23.00 Schubert: Divertissement Hongroise (Arthur and Karl-Ulrich Schnabel); Chopin: 4 Ballades (Cyprien Katsaris)
- First Programme**
- 6.05 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass - with Benny Hender
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.05 Encounter - live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 News at Last
13.05 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyone's University
18.05 Religious programme
19.05 Reflections on Portion of the Week
20.05 Programmes for Olim
22.05 I Was There - on political satire in Israel

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Eraser
8 Forbiden
10 Ore
11 Flag
12 Plunder

DOWN
1 Grouse
2 Forsake
3 Irritable
4 Order
5 Lump of metal
6 Take up
9 Playwright
14 Excuse
15 Blessing
16 Experience
19 Amalgamate
20 Myth
21 Exclude

Yesterday's Solutions

ACROSS: 1 Counter, 5 Palas, 8 Unity, 9 Canister, 10 Tristan, 11 Action, 12 Addict, 14 Debate, 17 Cydon, 19 Tilted, 20 Support, 21 Gains, 24 Addict, 25 Recital. **DOWN:** 1 Count, 2 Unified, 3 Trypt, 4 Recant, 5 Falsify, 6 Idiot, 7 Strangle, 8 Amnesia, 13 Consort, 15 Account, 16 Bitter, 18 Lapse, 20 Logic, 21 Total.

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TELEVISION

- EDUCATIONAL:**
- 8.15 School broadcasts 14.00 Pretty Butterfly 14.25 Film "The World of the Future" 14.45 Follow Me 15.00 Making Magic 15.25 No Secrets 15.50 100 Famous Paintings 16.00 They Want to Hear Film 16.30 Series on the Talmud 17.00 A New Evening - live magazine
- CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**
- 17.30 Alice in Wonderland. Part 7 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 Problems of High School Children
18.05 LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup
18.35 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
19.35 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
- CINEMAS**
- JERUSALEM 4:30, 7, 9**
Eden: Falling in Love; Edson: To Live and Die in L.A.; Hebra: No Milk Today; Kfir: Out of Africa; 9:45; 9:50; Mizel: La Historia Oficial 7:30; Orly: Twice in a Lifetime; Oran: Red Sonja; 9:15; Clockwork Orange 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; Samar: Choose Me 7, 9:15; Binyamin: Haruma; 9:45; 9:50; Beit Agmon: Mary Poppins 4; Amadeus 6:30; Gorky Park 9:30; Arthur, midnight; Cheshbon: The 17th Bride, 7; Wif Wunderkinder 7; Die Frau in Uniform 9; Les Quatre Cent Coups 9; Antoine et Colette 9:30
- TEL AVIV 4:30, 7:15, 9:30**
Alamy: Silverado 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; Beit Leza: A Soldier's Story 11:15 p.m.; No Milk Today: Ben-Yehuda; No Milk Today; Chen 1: A Chorus Line 5, 7:25, 9:45; Chen 2: Journey of Natty Gann 5, 7:25, 9:45; Chen 3: Year of the Dragon 7, 9:40; Chen 4: The Sure Thing 10:30, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:40; Chen 5: Marie 9:45; Lady and the Tramp 4, 6, 7:45; Cinema One: Back to the Future; Cinema Two: And the Ship Sails On 4:30, 7, 9:30; Dekal: Oh Calcutta! (for details see p. 14 of magazine); Driven: The Lover 7:15, 9:30; sex film, 12 midnight; Eshet: Shitah; Gatt: Twice in a Lifetime; Gordon: The Official Story; Hedi: Heavenly Bodies; Lev 1: Target 1:30, 4:50, 7:15, 9:30; Lev 2: Bonnie and Clyde 1:45, 5, 7:30, 9:45; Limor: Hamehuda: Prizzi's Honor 4:30, 7, 9:30; Mitzna: Witness 4:30, 7, 9:30; Mitzna: White Nights 4:15, 6:55, 9:30; Orly: Falling in Love; Paria: Spinal Tap 12, 2, 4, 7:30, 9:30; Peer: When Father Was Away on Business 4:15, 7, 9:30; Sheshet: Out of Africa 5:45, 9; Studia: Jagged Edge; Tchelet: Blazing Saddles; Tel Aviv: To Live and Die in L.A. 4:30, 7:50, 9:30; Tel Aviv Museum: Favorites of the Moon; Zafon: Ran 6:15, 9:30; Israel Cinematheque: Die Macht der
- 20.00 with a news roundup**
20.02 Fame - drama series: Dreams
20.05 Beauty Spot - tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Ma'at News
21.30 The Nature of Things - nature film
22.10 This is the Time
22.30 Dumpsey and Makepeace. Part 2 of 10-part suspense series
22.50 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 News in English
To be announced 22.00 News in English 22.20 Dallas
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
12.00 World of Woodpecker 13.30 14.00 World of Woodpecker 14.30 15.00 World of Woodpecker 15.30 16.00 World of Woodpecker 16.30 17.00 World of Woodpecker 17.30 18.00 World of Woodpecker 18.30 19.00 World of Woodpecker 19.30 20.00 World of Woodpecker 20.30 21.00 World of Woodpecker 21.30 22.00 World of Woodpecker 22.30 23.00 World of Woodpecker 23.30 24.00 World of Woodpecker 24.30 25.00 World of Woodpecker 25.30 26.00 World of Woodpecker 26.30 27.00 World of Woodpecker 27.30 28.00 World of Woodpecker 28.30 29.00 World of Woodpecker 29.30 30.00 World of Woodpecker 30.30 31.00 World of Woodpecker 31.30 32.00 World of Woodpecker 32.30 33.00 World of Woodpecker 33.30 34.00 World of Woodpecker 34.30 35.00 World of Woodpecker 35.30 36.00 World of Woodpecker 36.30 37.00 World of Woodpecker 37.30 38.00 World of Woodpecker 38.30 39.00 World of Woodpecker 39.30 40.00 World of Woodpecker 40.30 41.00 World of Woodpecker 41.30 42.00 World of Woodpecker 42.30 43.00 World of Woodpecker 43.30 44.00 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MARKET PLACE

MACABEE DEAN

The tax paradox

Imposing new types of taxes will reduce total income from present and future taxes; concentrating efforts on existing taxes will increase total income tax revenues.

This is the firm opinion of Uriel Lynn, MK (Likud, Liberals). When he headed the State Revenue Administration he did just this: he canceled eight taxes while increasing total income from the remaining taxes "by ploughing them in depth, so that fewer persons with tax liabilities escaped paying their fair share."

Some of these taxes were a well-entrenched feature of the Israeli landscape: inheritance, compulsory loans, property tax on flats, and one which now seems comical: every time a person bought something, the merchant had to tick a "sales tax stamp" and affix it on the receipt.

The reason why fewer taxes mean more income is simple. There is only a certain amount of tax officials employed by the government. Of course, it is possible to increase their number, but this means increasing the government's expenditure on clerks, while depriving the productive sector of manpower.

(In theory at least, for it is the rare clerk who will give up a cushy office job, badly paid as it may be, for a harder job on the factory workbench, even if he makes more money. Status is also an important factor in any decision where to work, and the clerk who lords it over others, for some reason, has a higher status.)

Imposing new taxes, like the one on pensioners, on elementary school pupils, and on luxury flats and villas — the latter incidentally are already taxed by the local authorities so they will be doubly taxed — means that tax collection manpower must be shifted from important fields, such as income and VAT, to minor ones. And the results will be that dodgers in both these areas will increase manifold.

There has been much talk for countless years of really catching these dodgers. The talk continues and so do the dodgers. "We must dig a deeper furrow in the income tax and VAT fields, until they begin to bear honest fruit," Lynn says. And this is especially so since many persons need only the slightest justification — such as pointing a finger at the bloated bureaucracy or the fact that every fourth Knesset member is a "minister" — not to pay taxes of any kind.

Nevertheless, there are certain fields in which present taxes can yield higher incomes, or where new ones can do so with the addition of a minimum of government bureaucrats. These are taxes on cars and on traveling abroad — both fall into the realm of hitting the well-to-do — or of instituting a tax on the stock exchange. In the latter case, the brokers (mainly the banks) do all the work. All the government officials have to do is record the sums.

By the way, talk of imposing a tax on stock market transactions, not the actual tax, caused the stock market to "bust" a short time ago. The "talk" was used as an excuse by the mutual funds and speculators to depress prices so they could buy cheaper.

If anything, imposing a tax once and for all on transactions would eliminate these "busts," for investors and speculators would get used to the idea, and the fear of a sudden government move in this direction would vanish. Of course, they could find another way to manipulate the market.

The strangest thing is that all the proposed new taxes — on pensioners or on securities, on luxury flats or on cars, and on education, etc., would bring in only about \$150 million. Where can the government get many times this same sum without lifting a finger and without driving the public mad with talk of new taxes?

According to Lynn, the privileged classes enjoy tax exemptions totalling some \$1.5 billion a year. Many of these exemptions are fully justified, he admits, but he still believes that some \$200m. could be pared away and become government revenue, if the problem was vigorously tackled.

But doing this would entail a long and bitter fight. The privileged classes will fight tooth and nail to keep their special benefits. It is much easier to tax school children whose parents are not organized to fight back, and the pensioners who are badly organized. This despite the fact that pensioners constitute ten per cent of the population and a much higher percentage of the voters — and are only now trying to build a proper leadership to help them demand a fair deal.

Danny Rosolio defends his management of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter
TEL AVIV — In 1983, Danny Rosolio left the Knesset in mid-term to take up the post of secretary of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company. His move, he says, was less an indication of his disenchantment with Knesset work, than a reaffirmation of the importance he attaches to the Histadrut-owned sector of the economy, which controls some 25 per cent of the country's industrial output.

Today, still secretary of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim, Rosolio is being buffeted by criticism and pressures on all sides. The virtual collapse of Solel Boneh, the giant construction company, and the management's request for a government bailout, have aroused questions about Rosolio's performance and the management of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim as a whole.

Despite Rosolio's persistent denials, the media have continued to report trouble at the top between himself and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. The latter has nourished the rumours by referring repeatedly, if obliquely, to mismanagement in Hevrat Ha'Ovdim.

Last week, Rosolio opened a counter-attack. Addressing a meeting of the Labour Party caucus in the Histadrut, he lashed out at Labour MKs and ministers who, he said, have begun questioning the entire existence of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim. Senior members of the Labour Party, he said, no longer believe that the "workers' economy" has a role to play in the national economy.

Rosolio refuses to consider Hevrat Ha'Ovdim in terms of the nuts and bolts of balance sheets and profits. Rather, he says, it is a question

of whether the government considers the "Zionist mission" to be of enduring importance. Kiyat Shmuna does not pay its way, he points out, but its existence is necessary and worthwhile as a Zionist enterprise.

Likewise, Hevrat Ha'Ovdim, which has been responsible for the construction of a large part of the development towns and which has established its factories in development areas as a matter of policy and ideology.

"If the government sees it in that light, then Hevrat Ha'Ovdim is efficient. If the government decides that the national enterprise is over then..."

Rosolio leaves the sentence open, but his thinking is clear: When Israel loses its national purpose, there will be no place for Hevrat Ha'Ovdim and no place for Zionists.

Following the logic of Solel Boneh as the "national builder," Rosolio brushes aside questions about company mismanagement. "In a system of such size, there are not only good managers," he says. "For example, we got rid of [former Solel Boneh director-general Shraga] Rothman. But to say that Hevrat Ha'Ovdim is mismanaged is a gross exaggeration."

In fact, he says, Solel Boneh would be justified, given its role in the national mission, in demanding a government bailout, instead of the debt rescheduling that it has requested.

Yet it's an indisputable fact that Solel Boneh is in serious trouble and that thousands of workers will pay with their jobs if the company is to regain its feet. While we are talking in Rosolio's functional office on the fifth floor of the Histadrut headquarters, Solel Boneh workers are de-

monstrating loudly below, their shouts providing a backdrop to the conversation.

The demonstration makes him "feel very bad," Rosolio says. He identifies with the workers and maintains that it is their "right and duty to challenge." He does not regard the demonstration as being aimed at him or at the company's management.

Rosolio attributes the Solel Boneh crisis to the general downturn in the construction industry and the cut-throat interest rates demanded by the Bank of Israel since the introduction of the economic stabilization programme last July. What the government has done, he says, is "transfer its bankruptcy to the industrial sector."

Seventeen months ago, Rosolio was one of the strongest proponents in the Labour Party of the national unity government. He does not regret his stance, but believes that the government has now done as much as it can and should go. The stabilization plan achieved its limited goals, he said, but is not sufficient to usher in a period of growth.

He indicates two essential problems, one conceptual and one functional, in the stabilization plan. Conceptually, he says, the government planned on the macro level, such as a national wage policy, but neglected to plan for micro developments. The functional problem was the imposition of total government control over capital. The outcome was a suffocating financial squeeze for thousands of Israeli companies, among them Solel Boneh.

Hevrat Ha'Ovdim predicted the impending trouble in 1981 and began to implement a pre-emptive programme, Rosolio says. However, he



Danny Rosolio (TPPA)

adds, such plans take time to have an effect and no one was able to predict the exorbitant interest rates that would be charged starting last July.

The fact that he was aware of impending trouble and moved to meet it absolves him of responsibility for the present crisis, Rosolio says. "Had I not warned and struggled and showed possible solutions, then I would read the map correctly," he says. "But having done all that, I must now work to save Solel Boneh."

He also rejects suggestions of accountability, saying that he would only be accountable if he had not known what was going on in the system he heads. Lord Carrington resigned during the Falklands War crisis because the system which he headed had not functioned adequately. But Solel Boneh was not responsible for the problems caused by the central bank's interest rate policy.

"Why must a person resign? When he didn't read the situation correctly. But I did. I predicted. I saw and I acted. I knew what was going on. My problem is not what to do, but how to save Solel Boneh."

CABINET

(Continued from Page One)

approve the budget so as not to endanger the benefits just agreed by the cabinet. But they said the faction would continue to campaign against the education and car levies and the tax on pensioners (see adjacent story).

The different taxes voted by the cabinet will come up for Knesset approval after April 1, when MKs opposing them hope they will be able to block them.

The *Post's* Labour Reporter adds: The expected approval of the 1986 budget today should open the way for concluding negotiations on new wage and cost-of-living agreements. Histadrut sources said yesterday.

The agreements expire tomorrow but will remain in force until replaced.

Trade Union department chairman Haim Haberfeld said yesterday that it should be clear by the end of this week whether an early end to the C-o-L negotiations is in sight.

Representatives of the Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (CBOE), representing private sector employers, are exploring methods of adapting the C-o-L mechanism to a period of low inflation.

ANALYSIS

(Continued from Page One)

ments in Israel — will signal to every large business concern or party-affiliated body that it can get the politicians by the throat and threaten: Help us or we will fail, bringing down with us whole sectors of the economy. It is this state of affairs that makes it difficult to stop the Lavi project, to shut Beit Shimon Engines, to allow even the smallest bank to collapse, or to break the Elsinet electronics firm.

The Likud ministers found out yesterday that opposing Alignment demands to support Solel Boneh or Kupat Holim would only cast them as wreckers in the eyes of the public.

The Alignment knew that it could yet again sell the threat of not carrying out the rotation agreement, as it has sold it time and time again in the past few months, and that the Likud, under siege by its own members, would have to bow to the threat and buy the goods as offered. There was not much left for the Likud ministers to do but demand that the same level of help — \$80 million — be accorded to other building companies and that other health funds also receive aid. It was only a matter of saving their honour and insisting on the principle of an imaginary equality.

But the \$100 million that was found for Kupat Holim must be at the expense of concerns wanting to issue bonds. The \$80 million that goes to Solel Boneh must be at the expense of firms perhaps desirous of entering the export market.

In all the talk about growth, it has been said that if resources were to be freed, then up to \$450 million could be raised. But it is now clear that the financial market has no such resources and, with the exception of \$150 million already sanctioned in the budget, both investors and those seeking growth capital still face a nationalized and tightly reined financial market.

Solel Boneh workers may cancel their strike

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter
TEL AVIV — Solel Boneh workers' representatives met last night to decide whether to go ahead with the strike and mass demonstration planned for today. Workers' sources said that they expected the works committees to cancel the strike following the government's decision to assist the struggling Histadrut-owned construction company.

Solel Boneh's management issued a statement saying that the government's decision to allow rescheduling of debts and raising of some \$200 million capital would "provide a basis for the reorganization of the company's capital structure."

A full solution of the company's problems depended on the "full and speedy implementation" of the government's decision, the statement noted.

The management noted that the government had given the go-ahead to the commercial banks to provide the company with long-term credit of \$100m. That money will be used to pay compensation to dismissed workers.

But workers' representative Eli Paz said yesterday that the projected figure of some 3,000 dismissals was "unacceptable." Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said that no workers would be dismissed without the works committees' consent.

Solel Boneh could yet be headed for a Catch-22 dilemma in which the victim cannot win. If workers do not agree to dismissals, the government is unlikely to implement its decisions to assist. But the dismissals process threatens to be tortuous and will not get off the ground until the government and the banks provide funds to cover compensation payments.

Regarding the Kupat Holim health fund, Kessar said that the Histadrut would find sources of capital to finance the extra \$15 million it has undertaken to raise to cover its working budget. One possible source is the Histadrut pension funds, he said.

Kupat Holim chairman Prof. Haim Doron said that the health fund would cut its staff, sell assets and raise dental and pharmaceutical tariffs.

The Histadrut's Pensioners Federation yesterday expressed dismay at the government decision to reduce the exemption from income tax enjoyed by pensioners.

Meanwhile, in Haifa last night, Mapam MK Yair Tzaban reiterated his demand for an official inquiry into the collapse of the Ata textile company and the failure of subsequent attempts to save the firm.

Speaking to former Ata employees at the Mapam branch office here, Tzaban said it was essential to investigate all aspects of the affair.

\$350m. AID PACKAGE

(Continued from Page One)

approved the formation of an *ad hoc* committee of four ministers to confirm exemptions. The four are Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, and Energy Minister Moshe Shabsh.

Economic observers said yesterday that the decision to grant government aid to Solel Boneh was a defeat for Moda'i, who had opposed the move. The observers said Housing Minister David Levy's support of the package proposed by Prime Minister Peres took the wind out of Moda'i's sails.

An Alignment minister told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that Levy had surprised him when he persuaded all his Likud colleagues to vote for the arrangement rescheduling Solel Boneh's debts.

Levy is understood to have calculated that the Alignment had already mobilized the Orthodox ministers to create a majority in favour of assisting Solel Boneh, and the Likud would have been in a minority had it voted against.

Levy also realized that, for political reasons, the Likud could not be seen as hostile to the large number of potential voters among Solel Boneh's staff and their families.

The Alignment minister said: "Any yearning by the Likud to fish in troubled waters and hamper the Alignment by failing to help Solel Boneh was seen as both dangerous and counter-productive, we assume."

The Treasury insists that the \$80m. bonds to be issued by the firm do represent a monetary injection, since their purchase by the provident funds will be at the expense of government bonds.

The cabinet also approved a proposal by Levy to extend aid to other building companies. The ministers decided that ailing private building companies will also be able to raise long-term credits, up to a maximum of \$80 million for debt rescheduling plans.

During the discussion, Moda'i proposed granting Solel Boneh \$40m. to permit debt rescheduling, but Peres insisted on \$80m.

Peres said that the banks, which would no longer need to be concerned about the loans they gave Solel Boneh, would also have to contribute their share to the solution.

While he did not go into detail, he was apparently referring to the fact that the banks would have to waive a part of the amount owed in interest, and would, in return, get partial compensation for this waiver from the Treasury, in the form of reduced tax on profits.

Minister without Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz said that it was incorrect to claim that all the big enterprises in trouble were Histadrut-affiliated.

He said the economy was reeling the bitter fruits of a Likud policy whereby enterprises which had customarily operated on long-term development credits had suddenly been forced to repay them all, and, to keep in business, had had to take commercial loans on "crazy interest terms."

Hurvitz said, "All those enterprises, not just Solel Boneh and Kupat Holim, were compelled to seek short-term loans at a real interest rate of 100 per cent. No wonder they got bogged down."

The cabinet also approved almost

all the recommendations made by former budget head Ya'acov Gadish to rescue Kupat Holim Clalit. According to yesterday's decision, the government will permit the health fund to raise \$100m. in the capital market. The government will transfer to Kupat Holim \$10 million as a grant. Another \$15 million will be granted if Kupat Holim raises a similar sum from its members in a one-time levy.

The Histadrut and the health fund leadership strongly opposed the idea of a one-time levy, but Peres made it clear that it was essential. In addition, Kupat Holim will have to raise its members' fees and will have to fire 1,700 of its employees within the coming weeks.

Kupat Holim will have to take other saving and efficiency measures and reduce development projects. It will increase its fees for dental treatment and rest homes. Kupat Holim will have to sell 500 flats it owns and the government will offer the present dwellers mortgages worth \$20,000 (from existing budget resources) to encourage them to purchase the flats.

Despite the government's approval of the Kupat Holim package, not all the details have been finalized. The commercial banks are still undecided on a proposed \$95 million loan to the health fund for a rescheduling of their short-term debts stemming from what Gadish called excessive interest rates.

The cabinet also decided to grant Kupat Holim Meuhedet \$12 million, Kupat Holim Maccabi \$7 million, and Kupat Holim Leumi \$15 million.

The cabinet is to grant cotton growers a \$30 million emergency loan for five years at a 10 per cent annual interest rate. The interest due for the first year, to be considered a grant to the cotton industry, is to be waived. Cotton growers originally requested a \$42 million standing loan, with repayment depending on the industry's profits, but Peres rejected this.

Moda'i criticized the cabinet decision and said the money spent on the rescue operations could only come from funds earmarked for economic growth. He added that he still had to calculate how much of the sums approved yesterday represented monetary injections, but he warned that whatever the figure, it was clear that budget limits had been overstepped.

Labour Party sources said yesterday that the effective monetary injection into the economy would not be more than \$55 million, since all other sums would be transferred to the ailing bodies in the framework of debt rescheduling, and no money would reach the market.

The approved plan for Solel Boneh is based on issuing company bonds worth \$80 million which will be purchased by Histadrut-linked provident funds. The commercial banks and Hevrat Ha'Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, will provide Solel Boneh with long-term credits worth another \$100 million. The Bank of Israel will also be asked to allow the firm to raise \$22 million abroad to pay its foreign creditors.

But the government aid was made conditional on implementation of the report prepared by the Treasury's budget division head, Aaron Fogel. This means that Solel Boneh will have to dismiss 2,200 tenured workers in the next few weeks.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	113.74	+0.21%
Non-Bank Index	129.24	-0.65%
Arrangement	106.81	+0.73%
Insurance	145.63	-1.43%
Commerce, Services	134.70	+0.70%
Real Estate	157.02	-0.72%
Industrials	121.18	-0.61%
Textiles	147.55	-0.34%
Metals	112.93	+2.74%
Electronics	104.09	-3.32%
Chemicals	118.24	-0.54%
Industrial Invest.	122.28	+1.36%
Investment Cos.	134.50	-1.33%
General Bond Index	102.25	+0.84%
Index-linked Bonds	102.14	+0.74%
Fully-linked	103.32	+0.88%
Partially-linked	101.40	+0.84%
Dollar-linked Bonds	100.35	+0.53%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	101.90	+0.86%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	101.90	+0.89%
Long-term 5+ yrs	101.27	+0.52%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 12,561,600
Arrangement	NIS 3,561,400
Non-bank	NIS 9,000,200
Bonds—total	NIS 6,547,100
Index-linked	NIS 3,263,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 3,283,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 14,244,400

Share Movements:

Advances	139	(224)
of which 5%+	3	(7)
"buyers only"	7	(1)
Declines	153	(78)
of which 5%+	39	(21)
"sellers only"	18	(5)
Unchanged	97	(84)
Trading Halt	50	(53)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Rises to 2%
3% fully-linked	Rises to 2%

4.25% fully-linked	Rises to 3%
80% linked	Rises to 3%
90% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Mixed to 2%
Dollar-linked	Rises to 3%
Admon	Rises to 2%
Rimon	Rises to 2%
Gilboa	Rises to 1%
For. Curr.	Mixed/Rises to 2%
Treasury Bills	1.58% to 1.34%
(monthly yield)	

Arrangement yields:

IDB arr.	12.00%
Union 0.1	11.75%
Discount A	11.74%
Mizrahi	11.69%
Hapoel	11.73%
General A	11.28%
Leumi stock	11.88%
Fin. Trade	11.26%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	100NIS change
General Share Index	113.74		+0.21%	
Non-Bank Index	129.24		-0.65%	
Arrangement	106.81		+0.73%	
Insurance	145.63		-1.43%	
Commerce, Services	134.70		+0.70%	
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Long-term 5+ yrs	101.27		+0.52%	

Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")				
Maritime 1	1277	10408	-1.8	
General non-arr.	31000	195	-	
First In 1	3600	3528	-4.1	
FIBI	3650	4070	-3.7	

Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")				
IDB	81000	454	+0.1	
Union 0.1	60550	235	+0.3	
Discount	104000	421	+1.1	
Mizrahi	33570	511	+1.2	
Hapoel	55370	1242	+1.2	
General	143000	75	+1.2	
Leumi 0.1	35050	3329	+0.3	
Fin. Trade	47180	16	-	

Mortgage Banks

Leumi Mort. r	not trading			
Dev. Mort.	107	757	+0.1	
Mizrahi r	2112	362	+1.4	
Tefahot r	12000	57	-4.0	
Menz r	3300	1225	-0.9	

THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955. Editor: 1955-1974
TED LURIE. Editor: 1974-1975 LEA BEN-DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND
ADMINISTRATION: The Jerusalem Post Building, Room 200, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81
(91000) Telephone 551616. TELEX 26121. TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126
(61201) Telephone 294222. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 4810
(31047) Telephone 645444. Published daily, except Saturdays, in Jerusalem, Israel by The
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The Waldheim file

SHOULD ISRAEL take an official stand in the matter of Kurt Waldheim, the former UN secretary general now running for Austria's presidency, who is being charged with complicity in war crimes against Jews and Yugoslavs while serving as a German army officer in the Balkans in 1942?

Last Friday the Israel branch of the World Jewish Congress sent letters to the prime minister, the foreign minister and the Knesset Speaker urging them to take such a stand. On Wednesday that appeal may be made directly to Premier Shimon Peres when he joins the WJC in New York for a celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. For it is the WJC that has been spearheading - although it did not initiate - the campaign to expose Dr. Waldheim's war record.

Judging by his response to a query in the matter yesterday, Mr. Peres is unlikely to oblige his hosts. He would decline comment, the premier said, until all the facts were in.

All the facts, however, will never be in, if only because no one bothered for 40 years to gather and sift and put them all together, until late last month. The question is rather, for a start, whether the Israel government, as an obviously interested party, should or should not do what the U.S. administration - more precisely the U.S. Department of Justice - last week declared itself ready to do: which is to review evidence gathered by the WJC and examine any further documentation it may be able to produce which would tend to prove Dr. Waldheim's guilt.

But that is not the only legitimate question. The government ought also to ask itself whether it should accept at face value the assurance given by the WJC's secretary general, Israel Singer, that the charges against Dr. Waldheim are not meant to influence Austrian voters in the May 4 elections; whether the practical result of the present campaign against Dr. Waldheim will not in fact be to boost his popularity among voters resentful of "foreign Jewish interference," thus adversely affecting vital Jewish and Israeli interests; and, in general, whether it is the course of wisdom to leave the management of the Waldheim affair entirely to the sometimes curious ministrations of the World Jewish Congress.

To give the WJC its due, it is thanks to the exertions of this Jewish organization that a prima facie case against Waldheim has now been made.

There is little doubt that he has, as the WJC contends, "lied about and deliberately concealed" not only his early SA links but also his activities in connection with the deportation of Greek Jews to Auschwitz and the mass murder of Yugoslav men, women and children. Dr. Waldheim's belated attempts to rebut the charges by presenting himself as a humble translator pressed into service by the Nazis against his will are becoming more ludicrous with every fresh denial he makes.

But the WJC's insinuation that there was a logical tie between Dr. Waldheim's wartime activities and the passage of the resolution equating Zionism and racism by the General Assembly is cheap demagoguery, which at best reveals total ignorance of the true role of a UN secretary general. The supposed demolition of Dr. Waldheim's claim to have spent the last three years of the war courting his future wife in Vienna is itself undermined by the WJC's inability to produce any evidence against him beyond 1942.

And surely it would only have been proper for the WJC leaders to query how and why it is that the government of Yugoslavia is only now willing to make available information from its files about Dr. Waldheim which it kept secret all these years.

Kurt Waldheim was, at worst, a minor war criminal in the long and infamous roster of Nazi villainy. The continued airing of the charges against him is necessary to set the record straight in the long run, but it is apt to hurt short-term Israeli and Jewish interests. The least, therefore, that Israel ought to do is to try to make sure that the investigation is conducted in a sensible and responsible manner, which is not exactly how the WJC has done it so far.

Verbal roadblocks

ABBA EBAN

"DIPLOMATS have no battlefields at their disposal, or heavy infantry or fortresses; their weapons are words and opportunities." The citation is from Demosthenes. He went on to say that "in important transactions opportunities are fleeting; once they are missed they cannot be recovered."

Nobody who lives in the age of the communications revolution can doubt the power of words. The trouble is that excessive devotion to words sometimes leads to the loss of opportunities. This is certainly true of the Arab-Israeli conflict. No other issue in diplomatic history has been so dominated by semantic obsessions. The concrete themes are the establishment of peace, the determination of agreed boundaries and the structural relationship between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples with whom Israel wishes to live in peace. A corollary issue is the nature of the security arrangements that would be needed to buttress the boundary agreements and to suppress terrorism.

Yet these issues have never reached a negotiating table in an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian context. Instead, there has been a long, weary process of pre-negotiation in which the parties have sought to obtain in advance of the negotiation the kind of result that they ought to seek at the table itself. No wonder that King Hassan of Morocco feels a need to break through the jungle of words and resolutions and seek a direct Arab encounter with Shimon Peres.

IMMEDIATELY after the Six Day War in 1967, I proposed the acceptance of a simple formula under which a mediator would be appointed with a mandate to do his best for a peaceful settlement. The Arabs said that they would not talk to a mediator whose mandate did not include the principle of "withdrawal." Israel replied that in that case, there would have to be a stipulation about "peace and secure boundaries." The Arabs were willing to talk about "promoting a settlement" but rejected the word "negotiation."

Eventually, the resolution began to generate Arab and Israeli code-words. It required "agreement" but abstained from specifying "with" whom the agreement should be concluded. It called both for "withdrawal" and for the establishment of peace, without specifying the nature of the peace or the precise scope of the withdrawal. These obscurities were designed to entice the parties to a table at which their contradictory interpretations would be reconciled. But then, in March 1968, Ambassador Jarring called for "conferences" with the parties to work out an agreed implementation. Israel accepted and the Arabs refused. The word "conference" seemed to give Israel a dignity which was then beyond the digestive powers of the Arab world.

This was the turning point in the Jarring mission; recuperation from the Arab refusal became impossible. The UN and the major powers had endorsed the idea that peace could be made by those who would never set eyes on each other before it was concluded. There was no precedent to support the view that this was possible, but the devotees of semantic diplomacy were not to be deterred by such things as facts and experience.

The Arabs then sought assurances that "territories" to be evacuated would be "all the territories," as if the two magic syllables had been omitted by inadvertence or through inadequate semantic training on the part of the British and American draughtsmen. Even when the parties accepted the text in general, they

were not enthusiastic about it in particular. The text called for "agreement," but the Arabs talked of automatic "implementation," although no such word appears in the text.

THERE were some formidable semanticists in the Israeli squad as well. For many months zealous watchdogs in the "national union" government prevented our spokesmen from uttering the word "withdrawal." It was permitted to speak of "deployment of forces at the boundaries to be agreed." Arab representatives balked at "recognizing" the right of "the states in the area" to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, but "acknowledgement" of that right was acceptable. Since the two words have an identical Arabic translation I began seriously to believe that I was imagining the whole thing. It seemed incredible that consenting adults could be involved in such absurdities.

In 1970 Menachem Begin left the coalition because we were accepting

'It is now a common international practice to "accept" a text theoretically without being bound by a single word that it says'

242 in a Jordanian context. He said, accurately, that this implied a willingness to give up large parts of the territories in the West Bank and Gaza. (In 1978 he was saying, on the contrary, that 242 was consistent with zero Israeli withdrawal and with 100 per cent Israeli sovereignty in those areas; it was therefore embodied in the Camp David agreement under his signature.) The semantic debate had been marked by frivolity on all sides at various stages.

The word "Palestinian" was not uttered by any of the 15 states that took part in the Security Council meetings that led to Resolution 242. The standard work on the legislative history of 242 is Arthur Lall's *The U.N. and the Middle Eastern Crisis, 1967* (Columbia University Press, 1968). He cites the words spoken by all those of us who took part in that debate for over six weeks, but you will not find the word "Palestinians" in the index. The Jordanian option held the field, even with the USSR and the Arab states, but only Israelis are charged (usually by other Israelis) with lack of foresight.

TIMES have changed and the U.S. will even hold dialogue with the PLO if its leaders will pronounce a triple declaration (242; recognition of Israel's right to exist; and abstention from terrorism).

In presenting his first cabinet for Knesset approval on June 20, 1977, Menachem Begin contemptuously rejected the effort to secure recognition of Israel's right to exist. "We do not expect anyone to request on our behalf that our right to exist in the land of our fathers be recognized. It is a different recognition that is required between ourselves and our neighbours: recognition of sovereignty and of the common need for a life of peace and understanding..." (Knesset Records, June 1977).

The present Likud leadership indignantly condemns the PLO's refusal to say what the U.S. asks for, but Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir helpfully adds that even if they do say the required incantation, this will not have any consequence. He will not talk with them even if they

sing the Betar Hymn and donate all their revenues from oil royalties to the Jabotinsky Foundation. The PLO knows that its acceptance of the American conditions would divide Israeli opinion, but its fanaticism exceeds its tactical cunning.

Begin, on the other hand, was more compliant on the Palestine question; he signed an agreement for which he received the Nobel Prize promising "respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestine people and their just requirements." But he also distributed an elegantly fraudulent Hebrew "translation" in which the fateful words "Palestinian" and "people" totally disappear from view! He told us in effect that the correct translation for "Palestine" is "Eretz Yisrael" and that the word "people" has no Hebrew synonym at all. According to this philology, the words "Palestine Liberation Organization" should be translated "Irgun Hashihur Ha-eretz Yisrael."

THE VERBAL debate has been undermined by a tactic in which documents are endorsed by those who really disagree with almost every word that they contain. Shamir is full of verbal devotion to the "Camp David agreement" which he interprets as being compatible with the permanent incorporation of the entire territory west of the Jordan in the State of Israel. This is achieved by never quoting the actual text of Camp David which charges Egypt, Jordan and Israel to join with the "elected representatives of the Palestinian inhabitants" in determining the permanent status of the territories and even the location of the boundaries.

In the Camp David text, the West Bank and Gaza are vastly more "Palestinian" than Israeli. The agreement even gives the Palestinians a right to "decide how to govern themselves" and subjects any agreement on the future of the territories to Palestinian ratification or veto. Camp David is more pro-Palestinian than the Balfour Declaration and Mandate were pro-Zionist and its compatibility with Likud doctrine cannot be taken seriously.

It is now a common international practice to "accept" a text theoretically without being bound by a single word that it says. Anyone who studies the signatures on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms will grasp this point. But it is not a habit that elevates or clarifies the international discourse. The conclusion is plain: to have got contending parties to utter the same slogans ahead of a negotiation is not a substitute for negotiation. It may give illusory images of non-existent accord, but it has no contractual result.

Yet the habit of diplomacy by incantation ("you say my word and I might utter your phrase") has occupied serious people for 19 years.

The UN General Assembly at its 30th session in 1970 ruled that "the free association or integration (of a people) with an independent state or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitutes modes of implementation (of self-determination)," but as Secretary of State George Shultz has pointed out, "in the Middle Eastern context" the word has

Dry Bones

YES DUMMIES, IT'S TIME FOR "KALKALON" THE PANTOMIME ECONOMIST

UH-OH KALKALON CAN'T IMPORT GOODS CAUSE HE DOESN'T SELL ENOUGH EXPORTS.

"KALKALON" THINKS AND HE THINKS AND THEN...

HE PRINTS UP AN 80 MILLION DOLLAR HANDOUT TO SOLEL BONEH?!

KALKALON! STOP IT!! CONTROL YOURSELF!!!

OH WELL... GOVERNMENTS WILL BE GOVERNMENTS.

become synonymous with a separate Palestine state which neither Jordan nor Israel nor the United States has any obligation to endorse as a condition for negotiation. The debate between "legitimate rights" and "self-determination" is good enough for some months of further debate until the next verbal roadblock appears.

IT WOULD obviously be wise to interpose a few weeks of reflection before the peace process is resumed, but the reflection might well include a decision to end the long semantic pre-negotiation. What are we trying to do - reach a negotiating table in the proven belief that the very act of encounter unfreezes positions and creates unforeseen flexibilities, or merely to show who is culpable for the deadlock? If the latter is the objective, there is nothing to be said against the exchange of code-words. But if the aim is to reach a negotiation, it would be well to recall that this result was achieved in the past only when there was a minimal concern with substantive issues and a lean, parsimonious concentration on the procedure for encounter.

In December 1973, the parties were brought together in Geneva on the basis of a short letter from the UN secretary general coordinated by then secretary of state Henry Kissinger which avoided all rhetoric about policies and ideologies and dealt solely with the procedure and level of encounter. In 1977 when there was talk of an international conference, the United States and Israel (then represented by Moshe Dayan) stated simply that "the West Bank and Gaza issues will be discussed in a working group to consist of Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine Arabs." "Until then," Dayan was later to record, "successive governments of Israel had insisted on the participation of the Palestine Arabs only as members of a Jordanian delegation."

Anwar Sadat never knew or cared till his dying day what was said or not said in any resolution, but when he wanted to negotiate, he said simply: "I am willing to go to Jerusalem and to speak to their Knesset." In earlier

days David Ben-Gurion coined the permanent phrase: "I will go anywhere at any time to talk to any Arab leader who wants peace."

Kissinger has correctly stated that there is no other international dispute in which issues of recognition and legitimacy have taken precedence over actual negotiation and that it might be too late to cut completely loose from symbolic concerns, but he added: "I would be much more interested in how the PLO in fact conducts itself toward the peace process than in arcane formulas of recognition..." (Observations, Weidenfeld, London, 1985, page 100).

In November 1973, a unanimous and uncontroversial resolution by the Security Council (338) called for "immediate" negotiation by those involved in the Middle Eastern tension. We need a less eccentric definition of immediacy. Negotiation is not rhetoric; it is the operative exchange of concrete proposals with the aim of reaching signed agreements. The new approach should logically begin in Cairo and Amman. The three major partners in Middle Eastern diplomacy are King Hussein, Hosni Mubarak and Shimon Peres. An absurd fiction has been created according to which a meeting with the Israeli prime minister would primarily be an act of grace with repercussions on Peres's prestige.

This is ridiculous: it is not at all clear that the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders would gain less prestige for themselves than they would be according to Israel, whose prime minister does not lag behind them in the world's esteem. It is as if Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill abstained from meeting each other and authorized an official of medium rank from one of the foreign ministries to pay each of them a desultory visit every three or four weeks.

The docility with which the suspension of the peace process has been accepted has neither explanation nor excuse. The only documents worth discussing now are those that define the time and place for high level encounter.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. THAMES Water Authority, responsible for the management of water in the London area, has won a £200,000 contract to help clean up India's holy Ganges River.

A seven-man team is to help advise the Central Ganges Authority Project Directorate in New Delhi on ways of reducing pollution in the 2,500-kilometre river.

India is reportedly planning to spend some \$300 million over the next 10 years to clean up the river. The Thames Water Authority has helped turn London's river from one of the most polluted in Europe in the 1950s, to one of the cleanest, with salmon returning to its waters since 1974.

P.S. A NURSERY school teacher in Kenya has received no salary for the past six years, and now says she may be forced to give up her job as a result, the national KNA news agency reports.

Grace Kituyi, a certified teacher, expressed concern for the future of her school's 46 children if she is forced to give up her post. She appealed to the government for help in getting her pay.

P.S. OVER 1 million new 100 rial notes are hastily being withdrawn in Iran after the authorities discovered that the drawings on the note were not all they were supposed to be.

The artist, who has since "disappeared," secretly incorporated into his drawings, the words "Death to the regime" and "Death to Khomeini." He also managed to secrete in the beard of Moddarras, a dead ayatollah, the head of a fox.

P.S. BAHRAIN has banned the catching of dugongs in its offshore fishing waters in an attempt to preserve the endangered sea mammals.

The ban followed the sighting of a school of 300 to 500 of the secretive water creatures, which inspired tales of mermaids through the centuries.

The dugongs - also known as sea cows - were spotted east of Bahrain during an environmental survey of Persian Gulf waters funded by Saudi Arabia.

The find excited biologists who are trying to preserve the mammals, many of which have perished as a result of oil spilling from Iranian offshore wells damaged in the Iran-Iraq war.

P.S. A RELIGIOUS insurance agent in Jerusalem recently sent flyers to residents of one Orthodox neighbourhood noting that according to the sage, Rabbi Moshe Feinstein in New York, "insurance is like all matters of business that man is not allowed but also obligated to engage in for his sustenance." Getting an insurance policy, he ruled, does not constitute a lack of belief in God.

P.S. THE GOVERNMENT authorities, notorious for misspelling transliterations into English (like their she-quels), have finally come to their senses. The Communications Ministry has decided to change the English-language cancellation for mail sent at the post office at the airport from "Nemal Teufa Ben-Gurion" to Ben-Gurion Airport.

READERS' LETTERS

ENOUGH!
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Enough! After the assassination of Israeli diplomat Albert Atrakchi, the shooting of another Israeli diplomat Zvi Kedat, the massacre at Ras Burka, and now the killing of an Israeli hostess at the Cairo Trade Fair and the wounding of three other Israelis there, the least we can do is to suspend tourism to Egypt. Israelis shouldn't be used as cannon-fodder for the chimera of normalization.

INTERMARRIAGE
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - How sad that you chose to glorify Jewish women who married Arabs and live in Arab villages. They are bringing up Jewish children as Arabs who may someday face their Jewish brothers in battle (Mixed feelings, Today, March 16).

The cruel irony is that we are doing exactly the opposite with Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir's visit to Egypt for the purpose of promoting tourism. The fact that Shafir did not return to Israel immediately (although he himself missed the assassin's bullet by only a quarter of an hour) is a national disgrace.

Together with your article, which glosses over the problems which must exist, the parents of these women, by accepting these marriages, do a great disservice to the Jewish people.

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BEERSHEVA, Rahitil Hadar, Rascos Passage.

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